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Catalog 1915

“THE SEED YOU NEED”



NORTHERN SEED CO. VALLEY CITY, N. D.

FOREIGN NAMES FOR VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	DANISH- NORWEGIAN	POLISH
Anise	Anis, Gruner	Anis	Anyz
Asparagus	Spargel	Asparges	Szaparagi
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Balsamurt	Balsam
Basil	Basillikum	Basilikum	Bazylija
Beans	Bohnen	Boenner	Fasola
Beet	Rube	Roedbede	Buraki
Borage	Boretsch	Barago	Boraz
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Kovedkaal	Kapusta
Caraway	Feld-Kummel	Karve	Kminek
Carrot	Carroten, Mohren	Gulerod	Marchew
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Blomkaal	Kalaflojy
Celery	Sellerie	Selleri	Selery
Corn	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza
Cucumber	Gurken	Agurk	Ogorek
Dill	Dill	Dil	Koper
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aegplante	Gruszka milosna
Endive, Curled	Endievien	Endivie	Endywia
Fennel	Fenchel	Fennikel	Koper
Horehound	Andorn	Groenkaal	Marubium
Kale	Blatterkohl	Kaalrabi	Solanka
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Lavendel	Kalarepa
Lavender	Lavendel	Purre	Lawenda
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Salat	Pory
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Merian	Salata
Marjoram	Majoran	Melon	Majeranek
Melon	Melone	Vandmelon	Melon
Melon, Water	Wasser-Melone	Blomkarse	Melon, wodny
Nasturtium	Kaupciner Kresse	Hibiskus	Nasturcya
Okra	Ocher	Roedloeg	Glinka biaozotta
Onion	Zwiebel	Persille	Celuba
Parsley	Petersilie	Pastinak	Pietruszka
Parsnip	Pastinake	Erter	Pasternak
Peas	Erbsen	Spansk Peber	Groch
Pepper	Pfeffer	Graeskar	Pieprz
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kurbiss	Reddik	Bania
Radish	Radies	Rosmarin	Rzodkiew
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Roe	Rozmaryn
Ruta Baga	Kohlrube, Wurcken		
Sage	Salbei	Salvie	Szalwija
Salsify	Haferwurz	Haverod	Jarzynwja
			ostryga
Summer Savoy	Bohnenkraut	Sar	Caber ogrodowy
Spinach	Spinat	Spinat	Szpinak
Squash	Kurbiss	Squash-graeskar	Miekurz
Swiss Chard	Beisskohl	Blad bede	
Thyme	Thymian	Timian	Macierzanka
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Tomat	Pomidor
Turnip	Weisse-Rube	Turnips	Rzepa, brukiew

President—A. P. PEAKE
Secretary—GEO. D. KELSEY

V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr. A. B. COX
Treasurer—CHAS. W. NELSON

PRICES: The prices printed in this Catalogue are as reasonable as is consistent with the high grade of goods handled and are those prevailing at the time of its going to press. They are, however, subject to market changes on field and grass seeds.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL: All garden and flower seeds will be sent postage prepaid, also the delivery of all orders amounting to \$1.00 or more for this class of seeds will be insured without extra cost to you. Vegetable plants and nursery stock will also be prepaid.

SEED BY FREIGHT: The prices of field seeds do not include transportation charges. We deliver goods to the railroad company, charges payable by purchaser upon receipt of shipment, with the exception of Nursery Stock which is prepaid.

ORDER SHEETS: For convenience and to save delay we are enclosing two order sheets, one for Seeds and Plants and one for Nursery Stock. It is a great help to have Seed and Nursery Orders on separate sheets.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: Money should be sent by Postoffice Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. In case it is necessary to send personal checks add exchange. Make all remittances payable to Northern Seed Company.

CAUTION: In making out your order, write plainly, sign your full name and Postoffice Address, also name of town to which goods are to be sent and if by express or freight. Where the above is not done, it causes delay. It is almost impossible to tell where an order comes from unless properly filled out. All orders are acknowledged at once by post card. If acknowledgement is not received in a reasonable time, send duplicate of order, date and amount of same, and form of remittance, with your name and address.

ERRORS: Mistakes will sometimes occur in spite of all precaution. In case of error send us copy of original order and number, and notation of error and same will be promptly rectified. Please do not return goods until you hear from us.

OUR GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care in selecting, sorting and testing all our seeds and fully guarantee them of the highest germination. They are sold to you under this guarantee, with the understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and cheerfully refund your money.

We guarantee that all our seeds will conform to the provisions of the pure seed law of North Dakota. In all cases, where possible, before sending out they are analyzed by the State Seed Commissioner, Prof. H. L. Bolley of the Agricultural College of North Dakota. If upon receipt of goods, and upon sending a sample to the State Seed Commissioner, you find that they do not conform, they may be returned to us prepaid, and money will be immediately refunded. We wish it understood that under no condition do we guarantee the crop.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If you buy your seed of dealers outside the state you are not protected by the above law. The North Dakota Seed Commission cannot prosecute outside the state, but can prosecute the home firms if they evade the law, consequently you deal with foreign seedsmen at your peril but are protected if you deal with your home firms.

NORTHERN SEED CO.

Special Collections

SPECIAL GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED PREMIUM.

With any order for Garden or Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.00 or more, exclusive of the following Special Collections, we will send free FIVE FULL SIZE packages of Flower Seeds of our own selection.

SPECIAL DOLLAR GARDEN SEED COLLECTION FOR ONLY 60 CENTS.

One full size package of each of the following will be sent upon receipt of 60 cents. Beet, Egyptian; Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield; Carrot, Oxheart; Cucumber, White Spine; Citron, Red Seeded; Kohl Rabi, White Vienna; Lettuce, Prize Head; Muskmelon, Green Nutmeg; Onions, Red Globe; Parsnips, Hollow Crown; Peas, Dwarf Champion; Radish, Scarlet Turnip; Rutabaga, American Purple Top; Spinach, Bloomsdale; Squash, Bush Scallop; Sage; Turnips, Strap Leaf; Tomato, Acme; Watermelon, Pinney's Early. This collection can not be broken and is sent postpaid for only 60 cents.

SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF PEAS.

This collection of Peas consists of some of our best sorts of Wrinkled Peas, and will, if planted at the same time mature successively, and supply the table all season.

Nott's Excelsior, Extra Early	}	1 package of each 35c, postpaid.
Little Gem Early		1 pint of each \$1.00 postpaid.
Bliss Everbearing, Medium		1 quart of each \$1.80 postpaid.
Champion of England, Late		1 pint of each by express 70c.
		1 quart of each by express \$1.30.

SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF SWEET CORN.

Three varieties of Sweet Corn, if planted at the same time, will supply the table with early corn and continue until late autumn.

Peep o' Day, Early	}	1 package of each 25c postpaid.
Early Minnesota, Medium		1 pint of each 60c postpaid.
Black Mexican, Late		1 quart of each \$1.00 postpaid.

10 PACKAGES OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR 30 CENTS POSTPAID.

Sweet Peas; Pansies; Anemone, For-Get-Me-Not; Canterbury Bells; Convolvulus; Poppy; Morning Glory; Hollyhock and Phlox.

These packages are our regular 5c size and the assortment can not be broken under any circumstances.

EXTRAORDINARY UNRIVALLED OFFER.

Seven ounces of "The Seed You Need" for 50c postpaid. Regular Catalog price 75c. We are the first seed house to make an offer of this nature to their customers. We have selected seven vegetables that should be grown in every garden and can assure you that they are the very best varieties that we list. One ounce of each of the following will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents. Onions, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cucumber, Carrots and Turnip.

The equal to the above offer can not be found. Order at once.

Why Every Home Should Have a Garden

It would be impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of crops grown in the kitchen gardens of the United States, but from careful observation the statement can safely be made that a well-kept garden will yield a return ten to fifteen times greater than would the same area and location if devoted to general farm crops. A half acre devoted to the various kinds of garden crops will easily supply a family with \$100 worth of vegetables during the year, while the average return for farm crops is considerably less than one-tenth that amount. A bountiful supply of vegetables close at hand where they may be secured at a few minutes notice is of even more importance than the mere money value.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden are not subjected to exposure on the markets or in transportation and are not liable to become infected in any way. Many of the products of the garden lose their characteristic flavor when not used within a few hours after gathering. By means of the home garden the production of the vegetable supply for the family is directly under control, and in many cases is the only way whereby clean, fresh produce may be secured. The home vegetable garden is worthy of increased attention, and a greater number and variety of crops should be included in the garden.

Suggestions and cultural hints for all varieties are printed throughout the Catalog and any information we can give to the prospective gardener is most cheerfully imparted.

Helpful Hints for a Successful Garden

A good rich soil is the first requirement, plowed or spaded as deeply as is possible, the lumps well broken up and the dirt well pulverized and manured. Select well rotted but unburned and spread evenly before plowing. It is better done in the fall where possible. In raising vine crops or tomatoes a shovel of manure well mixed with the earth at the bottom of each hill will give results well worth the extra labor.

The second consideration is the seed. The best possible results will be obtained by using "The Seed You Need," as listed in this Catalog, which has been carefully tested and known to be of strong germinating qualities and true to type and name.

Where the depth the seeds are to be planted is not given in the Culture Directions of Prof. Thos. Shaw, as good a rule as may be found, is to bury the seeds to a depth of about four times their diameter. Plenty of space should be left between the rows so that the plants may attain their full size and maturity. Proper thinning of the plants is essential for the full growth.

After each rain, as soon as the ground is dry enough, the top soil should be stirred with hoe, rake or gone over with a cultivator. If it is necessary to water the garden DON'T sprinkle it but SOAK it thoroughly, and it is better done in the evening about sun-down, giving the water a chance to soak into the ground during the night. Water sprinkled on while the hot sun shines often causes the vegetables to "cook" and die.

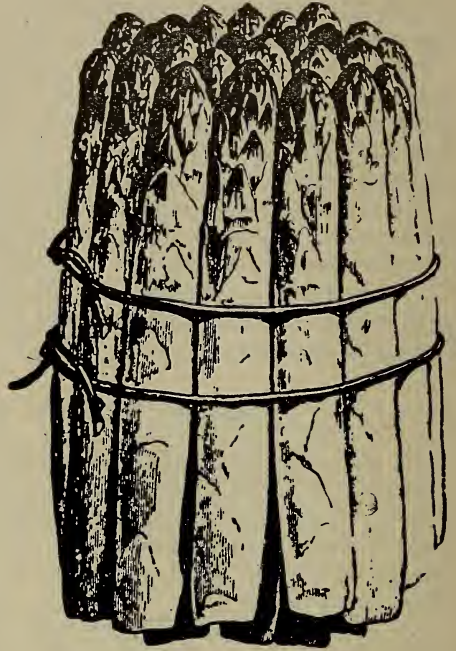
All weeds should be kept out of the garden to get the best results, stirring the soil after each rain will be found to be a great help in keeping the weeds down.

We are publishing in this Catalog the Culture Directions of Prof. Thos. Shaw, (one of the highest authorities on plant life in the United States.) These directions are very complete and, if followed, an excellent garden will result.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS SEED

Culture. (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Asparagus grows readily from seed but may be more quickly established from the plants. The seed should be sown early in the spring in soil rich and mellow and in drills. These may be as close as 16 inches, but also may be wider to admit the growing of some other crop as radishes, between the rows, as the asparagus plants start slowly. The seed should usually be buried about an inch in the soil. One ounce of seed should sow about fifty feet of row and produce from 300 to 400 plants. They are best transplanted to the permanent bed when one year old, and the transplanting should be done in the early spring. The soil should have good drainage and should be deeply plowed and heavily manured. The plants are usually set at a depth of six inches and in gardens 3x3 feet apart. Only one part of the covering should be put on at once. In the autumn the dead tops should be cut off with a hoe and the whole surface stirred to a depth of three inches and again in the spring. A good dressing of well decomposed manure should be given annually after a thorough cultivation in June. A crop will be produced the third year from sowing.



CONOVERS COLOSSAL

CONOVER COLOSSAL—One of the popular green sorts which is very extensively grown. The shoots are a bright green with purple tip, very tender and delicious. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; pound 65c; postpaid.

BEANS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Beans may be grown on a great variety of soils, but by no means equally well. The best soils for growing beans are rich loams with a good sprinkling of sand in them and well drained. Essentially they comprise the two classes, bush and pole bean, the former being used most frequently shelled and the latter in pod. Field crops of beans are usually sown with a horse drill and the garden crops of all kinds with a garden drill or by hand. The seed is buried two or three feet distant and with three to six inches between the beans. Clean cultivation should be given until the plants begin to bloom, when it should cease. The pole varieties are grown in hills four feet apart each way and a pole six feet long in each hill and six beans are planted to each hill. No variety should be sown until the ground gets warm. Dwarf beans for using green, may be sown until near the first of August in many climates.

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX—One of the earliest varieties of dwarf, snap beans, it is a white seeded bean, an abundant producer, uniform sized golden yellow pods of from five to five and one-half inches in length, and filled with handsome clear white beans when ripe.

For a snap bean there is none that will compare with it for flavor and appearance on the table, owing to the fact that the seed of this bean is white they do not discolor in cooking, also as dry beans they are quite as useful as any of the staple white beans.

While this is a new bean with us it has found great favor with the canners and packers on account of its flavor, color, earliness and excellent quality. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

GOLDEN WAX—A very prolific bean producing extra large pods of a rich golden wax color. Our stock is practically rust proof, and matures very early. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA—This bean is deserving of special attention by all growers of lima beans. It is rather of a new sort, a very heavy yielder, exceptionally fine quality, and is far more bushy than others of the bush varieties. The pods grow in very close to the stalks. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.



MICHIGAN
WHITE
WAX

GERMAN BLACK WAX—Pods are of medium length, of a clear yellowish color and remain in condition for use for some time. This is a very popular variety of dwarf bush wax bean. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE
—(Green Podded)—The plants are healthy and vigorous with a uniform height of about fifteen inches. The yield of these beans is enormous, producing long, round, fleshy and practically stringless pods. Pods are usually ready to pick six or seven weeks from the time of planting. One of the very best green-podded sorts. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. postpaid.



BLACK WAX

BEE T

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The best garden beet prefers a loam soil with enough sand to make it friable, but will grow in any ordinary soil that is rich and easy to till. The seed should be sown in rows 16 inches distant and when a few inches high should be thinned to six inches apart. For summer use the seed should be sown quite early but for winter use not until late, May or June. For stock some varieties of sugar beets are grown not less than 24 inches apart and using not less than five or six pounds of seed per acre. The seed is best sown with a garden drill and for field culture by machines made for that purpose. A little turnip seed sown will mark the rows so that cultivation may begin sooner. The seed is buried from one to two inches.

DETROIT DARK RED—An especially desirable beet for the home garden on account of the uniform size, color, quality and the smoothness, there being scarcely any side roots. Tops are small with leaves of a dark green, shaded with red roots are a dark red, nearly round and of medium size. The flesh is a beautiful vermilion red zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. After a careful study and many experiments with a number of beets we have added this beet to our list and feel sure it will please the most critical. While it is slightly higher in price than the other sorts we offer, it will be found well worth the extra amount. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.



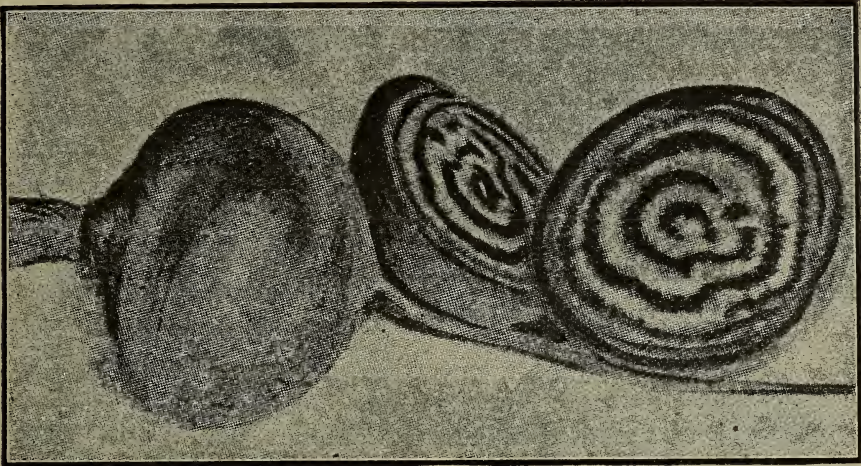
DETROIT DARK RED

EARLY ECLIPSE—A choice early variety, globular in shape, of excellent quality, while not as dark in color as many of the other sorts it is justly popular with a large majority of the gardeners. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An improved strain of the Extra Early Egyptian. An exceptionally early beet of a sort that can be planted out of doors or started under glass. The roots are slightly flattened and very smooth, flesh is a zoned bright red, very tender and delicious. The leaves and young beets cooked together make fine greens. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A standard late variety, which grows partly above ground and the roots when mature are about ten inches long, with very few if any side roots. This beet is a very dark purple in color while the flesh is a dark red. An excellent variety for pickles, being exceedingly tender and sweet. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well known standard variety not quite as early as the Detroit Dark Red and has a larger top. The flesh is a dark red zoned with a lighter shade. A splendid beet for summer and fall, is crisp, sweet and very



EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

ender. A favorite with the market gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

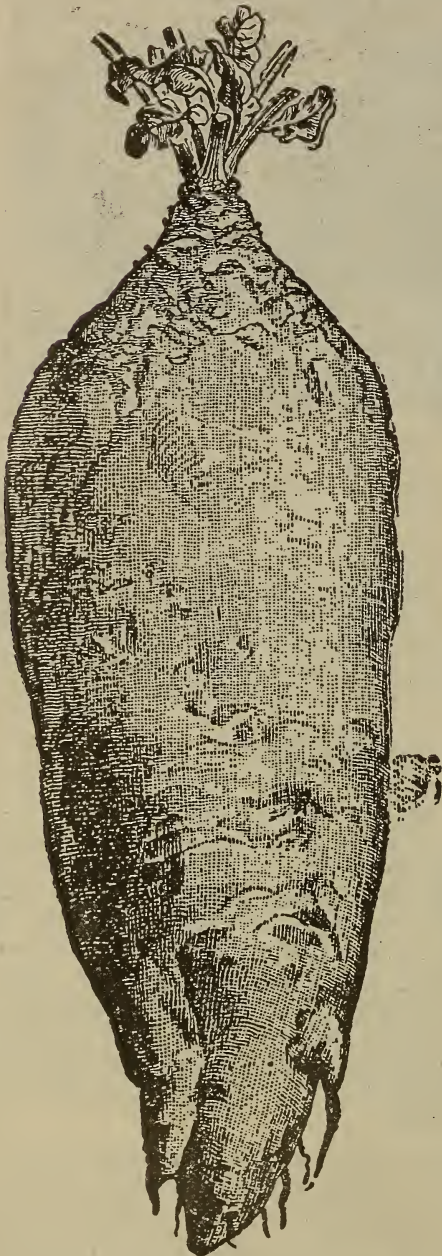
SWISS CHARD—This vegetable is not as well known or as extensively grown as its excellent quality warrants. It differs from all other members of the beet family inasmuch that it does not produce an edible root, but the tops make the very best kind of greens and later the leaf stems may be cooked like Asparagus or put up for pickles. Swiss Chard is well deserving of a place in every garden. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

MANGEL WURTZEL

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Mangels call for a rich and deep soil, preferably a loam inclined to be friable. They may be sown any time after the ground ceases to crust in the spring, until June 1st or even somewhat later. The seed is sown in drills from 30 to 36 inches apart and is buried one to two inches. It is sown with a garden drill or a drill of special make, and usually on level ground but sometimes on raised drills. Not less than five or six pounds are used to the acre, as much seed though of good quality, may not germinate. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants can be traced in the row, and should be frequent until the leaves almost meet between the rows. They should be thinned when about four inches high to a distance of eight to twelve inches and harvested before any considerable degree of frost comes. They furnish excellent food for stock, especially for cows in milk and swine.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED—Mangels are of high feeding value to raisers of all kinds of stock. Not only are they very nutritious, but have a tendency to keep the stock in condition through the winter months when grain and roughage comprise the bulk of the ration. The roots of the Improved Long Red Mangle are straight, solid, very large and of a deep red color. The yield is heavy and cost of production low. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN TANKARD—This variety should be raised on every dairy farm. They increase the milk flow and do not taint the milk. While the roots are not quite as long as the Improved Long Red they yield an enormous crop. The roots are a deep, rich orange yellow, with a light yellow flesh. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 45c. Postpaid.



IMPROVED LONG RED

GIANT HALF SUGAR. (For Stock Feeding.) This strain of Mangle is very desirable for stock feeding having a high nutritive value, being especially rich in sugar. The roots are a light bronze green above the ground, grayish white below with white flesh. After careful experiments we deem this the best of the half sugar Man-white. Price: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.50. highly to all stock growers. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Danish Grown Seed.

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cauliflower is simply one form of cabbage and may be grown by much the same methods; the plants, however, are not so hardy, and call for a good soil and good cultivation where they are to do well. Soils rich in humus are especially good. The plants are best started under glass in the northern climates and after being gradually hardened by exposure are transplanted into rows 24 to 30 inches distant and about the same in the line of the row. They are even more susceptible to frost in the spring than cabbage. Frequent cultivation is necessary. When the head commences to form the outside leaves should be drawn together over it to preserve the white color.

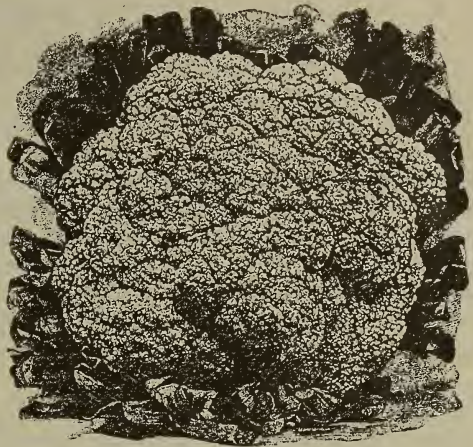
SNOWBALL—Is excellent for both early and late planting, and unsurpassed by any strain of Snowball on the market. The heads here are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter and snowy gles and cannot recommend it too Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT
—We have imported this seed direct from Denmark where the best Cauli-

flower seed is grown. The seed is grown from extra select stock and is the very best obtainable anywhere. Plants grow close to the ground and very compact, forming large heads of unsurpassed quality. Price: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25. Postpaid.

DANISH GIANT OR DRY WEATHER. (Grown near Copenhagen.) This variety is about ten days to two weeks later than our Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt. It is of dwarf growth, producing very large, stone-hard and snow-white heads, fully protected by the foliage. As indicated by the name, it is especially fit for dry and hot weather climates or for sections

subjected to long dry seasons, being a sure header when all other sorts fail. It cannot be forced, but is, in cultures on the open ground, the cauliflower that gives the highest yield. Price: Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.



SNOWBALL



JOHNSON'S "FIRST CROP"

CABBAGE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cabbage calls for a deep rich soil well stored with plant food, and moist. Early cabbage especially, calls for a rich soil. It is not easy to over-fertilize land for cabbage. The seed of early cabbage is best started under glass and buried one inch deep. The plants are set out as soon as frost disappears in rows from 30 to 36 inches between them and 24 inches between the plants in the row when horse cultivation is to be given but under other conditions they may be placed closer. The seed of late cabbage is frequently sown in the ground, putting a few seed where a plant is to grow. More commonly the seed is sown in beds with 12 inches between the rows and later the plants transplanted into rows 3 feet apart with the plants equally distant in the row. Too much cultivation cannot be given cabbage.

JOHNSON'S "FIRST CROP"—We are convinced that this new Cabbage—the earliest of all pointed varieties—is distinct from any other on the market at the present time. It is an ideal variety for the private garden, as it takes up but little room, and produces solid hearts sooner than any sort known to us. A genuine novelty of greatest value. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.



COPENHAGEN MARKET

COPENHAGEN MARKET. (Seed Imported Direct from Denmark.) The best early cabbage in existence, producing heads that average ten pounds each. The features that make this one of the most popular cabbages, is its compactness, the closeness to the ground, small outer leaves (allowing the plants to be grown much closer together), extreme earliness, quality and the ripening of the entire crop at one time, thereby lessening the cost of harvest and clearing the ground that it may be put to other uses. It is a money maker for the market gardener and a long sought addition to

the home garden. In a few words it is an early, short stemmed, large heading, uniform ripening cabbage of excellent quality. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early oblong-headed cabbage. The plants have a short stem, are very compact and hard. A very popular early variety, too well known to need an extensive description. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WINNIGSTAD—This cabbage is the hardiest of any of the early sorts, and seems to be freer from cabbage worms than other varieties. The heads are conical in shape and hard, making it a good keeper. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.45. Postpaid.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—The plant has a short stem, rather large outside leaves and is very sure heading, uniform in size and type. Heads are large, slightly

flattened on top, solid and of splendid quality. A standard main crop variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The best variety of red cabbage. It grows to a good size and is early. It is a good keeper and is used extensively in making salads, the color of the leaves make it very attractive. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—For a large deep head this cabbage should be grown on a very rich soil but will form a medium sized head on almost any soil. Heads are flattened on top and solid making a good cabbage for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

CARROTS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The carrot will grow successfully on any good soil, does best on mellow soils, as rich sandy loams underlaid with a subsoil more or less porous. As the plant grows very slowly for a time the seed should be sown only on clean land. They may be sown from the opening of spring until June 1st, but the best crops are sown early. In the garden the rows may be as close as 14 inches for the small varieties and as distant as 24 inches for varieties grown for stock under field cultivation. The seed is sown by hand or with drills and is best buried about one inch deep. Two pounds will sow an acre for live stock feeding, for which carrots have a high adaption. A small amount of turnips sown with the carrot seed will make it possible to attack weeds at an earlier period which is very important. When two or three inches high they should be thinned to one to every three inches.



DANVERS HALF LONG

DANVERS HALF LONG—This is a first class carrot for all kinds of soil.

Roots grow to a good size, flesh is a dark orange yellow. This variety is a good keeper excellent for table use and is grown extensively for stock in some localities. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

OXHEART—Roots grow to a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches and are especially adapted to a hard stiff soil, where a longer root would be unable to penetrate. The roots are a bright orange in color and are unsurpassed for table use, fine grained and very tender. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

MASTODON—This is a carrot especially adapted for stock feeding and is raised extensively by the best horse breeders all over the country, being fed the young colts as well as the horses that are being shown either for prizes or for sale. A pail of these carrots fed once a day will bring the horses out in the spring in good condition and ready to do a day's work from the start. Our strain is grown only from large, long, straight roots and will produce an enormous crop. These carrots do not break readily in pulling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c. Postpaid.

CELERY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Celery grows best on a rich and deep sufficiently drained humus soil, as black loam such as is found in drained sloughs or bogs, but it can be grown successfully in any good garden soil. More commonly the seed is sown under glass in February or March and while the plants are quite small they are transplanted into rows in hot beds until large enough to plant in trenches, which is from May onward. The plants should have the leaves clipped back before transplanting. Later seed may be sown outside on very rich soil one inch deep and in rows nine inches apart. The soil should be firmed over the seed. The plants are finally set in furrows or trenches. These are made six inches deep. Two or three inches of well rotted manure is then usually thrown in the trench and mixed with the soil, the trench being practically filled at the same time. The rows are three feet apart for the dwarf sorts and four feet apart for the larger sorts and the plants set six inches apart. The roots should not be exposed and the ground well firmed around them when planting. Earth is drawn against the plants with the hoe as the plants grow to aid in bleaching.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—(Imported Seed)—This grand variety of French origin is becoming one of the most popular sorts, and is being raised more extensively every year, both for private use and the market. While not as early at the White Plume it is of a heavier more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle; while the hearts are large and solid, all blanching a rich waxen yellow. Tender, free from stringiness, rich and delightful flavor. Price: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00. Postpaid.

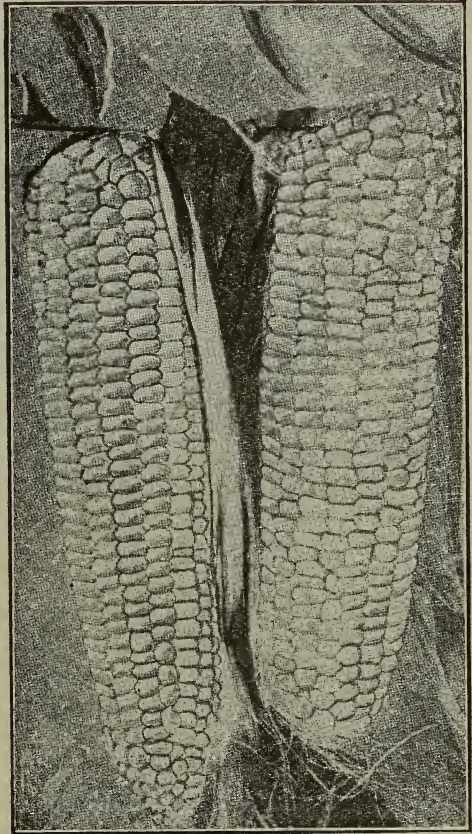
GIANT PASCAL—A popular sort for winter use. Large in growth, of a rich creamy yellow when blanched. Stalks bright and crisp. It blanches, with but slight "earthing-up" in from five to six days. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35. Postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and ease of culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any vegetable, for it needs no "banking up," though it helps to firm the earth against the plant and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

SWEET CORN AND POP CORN

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Sweet corn like field corn grows best in a mellow loam soil. It will mature more early in a sandy than a clay loam. The bulk of the crop should be planted during the last half of May, but for early use some of the seed may be planted fully two weeks earlier. Although it may be grown in hills 36 to 42 inches apart each way and with four or five stalks in a hill, it is now more frequently grown in gardens in rows with 7 to 9 inches between the plants. The seed is buried about two inches in the soil. It is planted by hand, with a planter or drill. The ground should be raked over or harrowed before the seed is up and also later and should be kept clean subsequently and mellow by cultivating shallow as often as necessary. Pop corn is grown in the same manner as sweet corn.

GOLDEN BANTAM — The sweet corn which has made more friends than any other corn ever did since it came on the market a few years ago. It has grown so in favor that the big hotels charge more for it than any other kind of corn and even at that are unable to get enough to supply the demand. As the name signifies, a dwarf corn producing an ear of golden color. The ears are from 6 to 7 inches in length, having eight rows of broad well filled kernels, which are very sweet and tender. One gardener writes us he picked corn for six weeks off one planting. We have this year a limited number of ears of this corn grown at Valley City which we will not shell but sell on the ear so that our customers may see just what the corn is they are planting. Each ear has 200 or more kernels and will plant sufficient hills for the ordinary garden. Price per ear, 15c. Postpaid.



GOLDEN BANTAM

We also have this grand variety of sweet corn all ready shelled (and reserve the right to send it when ear corn is ordered to the amount of the remittance should our supply become exhausted.) Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

PEEP O' DAY—Ears are medium length, very early and sweet, the stalks grow from three to four feet high and often produce as high as five ears on a stalk. One of the first-early of all corn. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c. Postpaid.

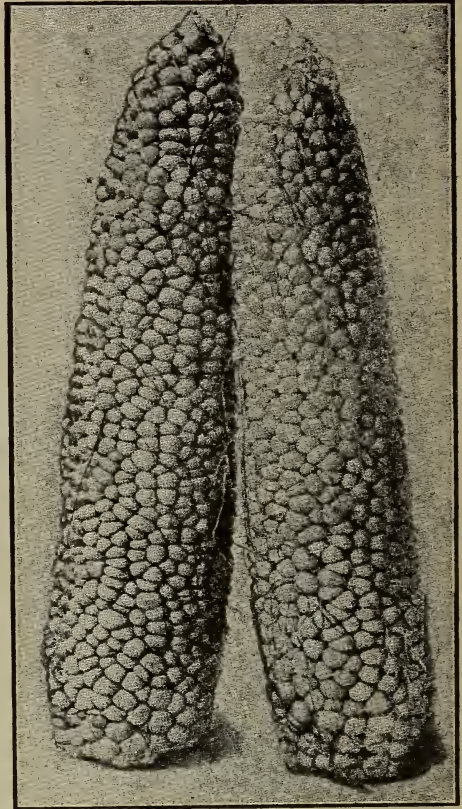
WHITE COB CORY—Produces one of the largest and best ears of any of the early sorts. The kernels are close set and grow well down on the tip. The

grain is broad, very sweet and cook very white. All points considered it is a very desirable corn for northern conditions. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA — This well known corn is one of the best second-early sorts for either the market or home garden. The stalks are about six feet high with one or two ears. The ears are about eight inches long with eight rows of sweet, tender grain, which shrink very little in drying. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c. Postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN — One of the most delicious of the late sweet corns. The kernels have no regular arrangement on the cob. This corn is sometimes sold under the name of Zig-Zag which is a very good way of describing the appearance of Country Gentleman corn. The stalks grow from six to seven feet in height and produce from two to five ears to a stalk. More of this corn is being raised each year. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

BLACK MEXICAN — A very sweet variety of late sweet corn. The ripe corn is a bluish black but when it is in the roasting ear period it is as white as any corn can be. It is sometimes spoken of as the corn that is "Black when it is ripe and white when it is green." The ears are of good size and of elegant flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

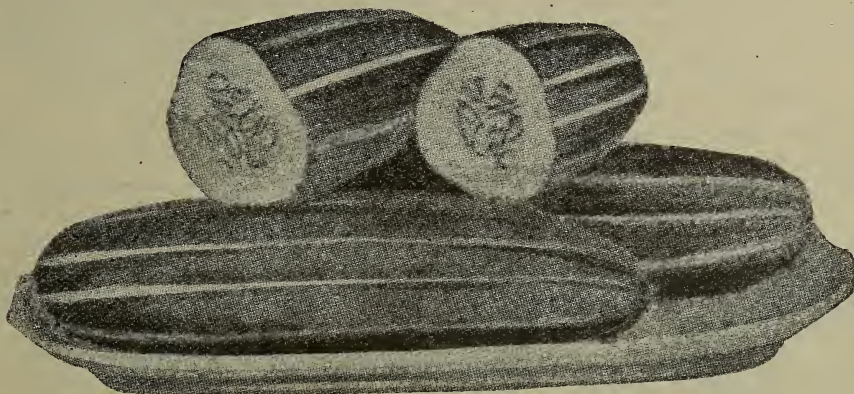
POP CORN

In some sections of the country there are the apples and nuts that will help to make pleasant the long winter evenings, but out on our Northwestern prairies about all we have that we can produce ourselves is pop corn. No household should start the winter without a good stock of pop corn stored away, and especially where there are children. Secure some of the seed at once and encourage the children to raise their own corn for the next winter's popping.

TOM THUM—As the name indicates, this is a small variety of Pop Corn. The stalk grows to a height of about 30 inches, bearing one or two ears on a stalk. The ears are about four to four and one half inches long, with twelve or more rows of compactly set golden yellow kernels. There is no pop corn that will ripen as early as this favorite variety. We have known it to be matured, picked and popped on the 15th day of August. We are offering this seed, grown at Valley City, both on the ear and shelled. Single ear, 10c; 3 for 25c. Shelled, pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 50c. Postpaid.

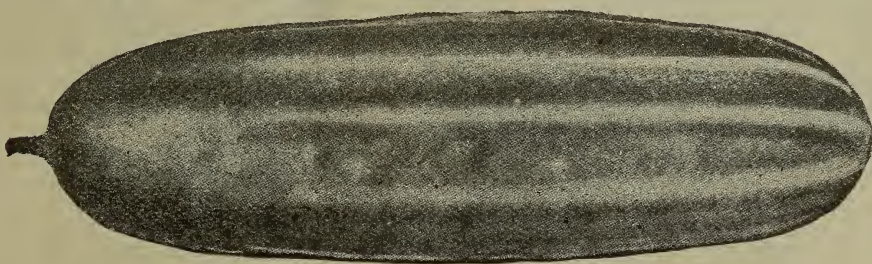
CUCUMBERS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cucumbers grow best in a deep loam soil well stored with vegetable matter. The seed is planted in hills about six feet apart each way. The low flat hills are made by removing some of the soil, throwing into the cavity a good shovel of well reduced manure, and replacing the earth over the mixed soil. About a dozen seeds are planted in each hill one inch deep and the soil is firmed over them. The soil should be stirred frequently around the plants and should be kept clean and loose between them. Not more than three to five of the strongest plants should be left in the hill.



EARLY FORTUNE

EARLY FORTUNE—This cucumber is little known in the northwest, but throughout the south it is raised almost entirely by the truckers and shipped to large eastern markets, bringing the top price. While it is not as early as some of the sorts we list, our season is long enough for it to mature. The fruits are large and beautiful, dark green, lightly striped with white about half the length. The flesh is white and very crisp and delicious. After a careful trial we have procured some of the seed and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers for a second early cucumber. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Flesh solid and crisp, fine quality, very vigorous and productive. Produces a dark green fruit about twelve inches long. Exceptionally fine for slicing. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY FRAME—A very hardy variety, has an excellent flavor and is a good variety for pickling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—In other words Cucumber Perfection. It is early, prolific and a continuous producer of large uniform fruits of a rich deep green

color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading toward the tip. The vines are vigorous and bear until frost. The fruit is ideal for slicing, being fine grained, sparkling white and of delightful flavor. Price: Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety. Fruits bright green, smooth, crisp and tender. Used almost entirely by the pickle factories. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

EARLY CLUSTER—As the name implies the fruit is set in clusters of two or three. The fruit is slim and especially good for pickles. The vines are very prolific. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

KOHL RABI AND KALE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant is grown much for table use and for greens. It does best on loam soils, rich naturally or made so. For table use the small varieties are sown early and in rows about 18 inches apart. The plants are thinned to about 6 inches. For live stock the seed is sown in rows in late May or early June, using about two pounds of seed to the acre. The rows are made 24 inches distant and the plants thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. Bulbs which form above the ground are much prized by live stock. Kale which is used for greens is grown in much the same way as Kohl Rabi.

KOHL RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA — The bulbs are prepared the same as turnips and should be used before full maturity, the skin should be soft enough to be readily dented with the thumb nail. Kohl Rabi takes the place of the turnip through the summer as it is not strong. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

KALE

TALL SCOTCH CURLED—Makes fine greens for winter use. Leaves have a beautiful curled edge which may be used for garnishing. Plants grow about two feet tall, tender and of delightful flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA

EGG PLANT

Culture: Start in a hot-bed or under glass. When the plants have two leaves transplant, four or five inches apart, and after all danger of frost is past, transplant again to the open ground, providing shade for a few days and keep the potato bugs away.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE — (Spineless.) A favorite with the market gardeners, plants vigorous and prolific. The large size and fine quality of the fruit makes it profitable to grow. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

ENDIVE

Culture: Sow in drills 14 to 20 inches apart and thin to 10 or 12 inches in the row.



MOSS CURLED

MOSS CURLED — The plants are dense and compact, with bright green leaves which when properly blanched are crisp, tender and white. Endive is one of the few salads that can be used at almost any season of the year. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together at the top to blanch the center. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

GOURDS

Ornamental and much grown where a quick growth is desired. The foliage and peculiar shape and markings of the fruit also the many uses the Gourds may be put to make it both attractive and useful as a covering for fences, trellises and unsightly places.

DISH CLOTH—Cut out the center and remove the seed using the fibrous mass for a dish-cloth. Price Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

DIPPER—Very handy and lasting. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

JAPANESE NEST-EGG — Used for nest egg or stocking darners. Fruit white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

APPLE SHAPED — Round, yellow, sometimes striped. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

MIXED—Many sorts. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.



MIXED GOURDS

LETTUCE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Lettuce is frequently started in hot beds or cold frames, the plants being taken from there and set out in the open. They are sometimes planted in squares about 12 inches each way. In other instances they are planted in the line of the row between early cabbage, cauliflower or other plants. In the garden the seed is frequently sown in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and the heads are cut off when ready for use without having been previously thinned out, but such lettuce is not so crisp and good as head lettuce. In growing the latter in the open the seed is sown in rows about 12 inches apart and thinned to about the same distance. The seed should be buried from 1 to 1½ inches and will grow in any good soil. By sowing at intervals of about three weeks the sea-

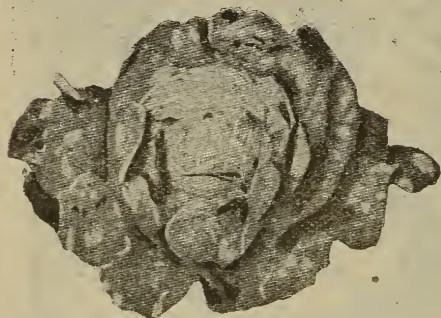
son for lettuce may be prolonged. The crop when sown early may be followed by other crops.

PRIZE HEAD—Bright green tinged with brownish-red, tender, crisp, large loose head. A popular variety for the market or home garden. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Postpaid.

HANSON HEAD—A very popular and favored variety, very hardy and will stand the extremes of weather better than any other crisp heading variety. It is of good table quality, free from bitterness and remains in condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—An early clustering variety. May be sown thick and cut while the plants are very young. Very tender, sweet and well flavored. Color light green. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf. One of the best varieties for forcing or sowing out of doors. It is a product of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



EARLY WHITE CABBAGE

ities. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

HUBBARD MARKET—A thick leaved heading variety, forming a very large compact head. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

GRAND RAPIDS—This variety is one of the greatest favorites of the market gardener, it is a loose heading sort that remains in condition for use several days after it is first ready to pick, it can be successfully grown under glass or in the open ground. The leaves are a bright green, finely crimped at the edges, thin, tender and of delicate flavor. This is the first season we have listed the Grand Rapids and if our customers enjoy the success that our trial plat shows it is possible to obtain it will become the most popular lettuce grown in the Northwest. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.



PRIZE HEAD

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON — One of the best leaf lettuces, its growth is very similar to the Early Curled Silisia. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—(Heading variety.) It forms very large firm heads, beautifully curled and crinkled and is tender and exceedingly sweet. In the Northwest where there is a great deal of hot sun it is at its best, being famous for its heat and drought resisting qualities.

LEEK

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Sow very early in the spring. When 6 or 7 inches high transplant in rows 6 or 8 inches apart, quite deep, but do not cover

the center leaves. Keep well watered. Gather before winter weather and store in the cellar. Seeds may be sown in September and transplanted in the spring.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Our stock is extra fine, of quick strong growth, producing long stems of large size and mild flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

MELONS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Melons are best grown on a sandy loam soil, warm, friable and moist. When the land has been plowed and smoothed it is marked off in rows both ways 6 feet apart. At the intersection of the track some earth is removed, a shovelful of manure is mixed in the cavity and the removed earth is put back. From 10 to 12 seeds are buried in each hill one inch deep or a little more. The seed should be planted about corn planting season. The ground should be kept clean and stirred frequently about the plants, not more than three strong ones being left in the hill. After the main vines have extended several feet, pinching off the ends will encourage the setting of fruit on the laterals. A piece of board put under the melons will result in better fruit. Citrons are grown in the same manner.

MUSKMELONS

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—This is a selection of the old Hackensack, which it resembles but is fully ten days earlier. The melons weigh from 4 to 10 pounds and are of excellent flavor. It is one of the earliest, hardiest and most productive of the netted sorts. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY GREEN NUTMEG—Vines vigorous, hardy and prolific; fruit large, round and slightly flattened at both ends; ribbed and covered with course netting; flesh thick and of finest flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

FISH'S NORTH DAKOTA—We have the seed from melons grown by one of the best gardeners in this section. He has succeeded in producing exceptionally early melons of rich orange flesh and delicious flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c. Postpaid.

WATERMELONS

COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The watermelon for the Northwest, for in northern climates it is particularly at home. A heavy yielder of melons of medium size, the flesh is a fine red color. This melon can not be shipped long distances, which is its only drawback as a market product. For the home garden there is no better melon. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

PINNY'S EXTRA EARLY—Oblong in shape, medium size, flesh a fine red color. Seeds white, skin a mottled green and white. Vines very productive. An excellent variety for the Northern gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

CITRON

RED SEEDED FOR PRESERVING—Not good to be eaten raw, but makes a fine transparent preserve of fine flavor, matures early and will keep in storage for several months. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD—Cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive, pods a deep green, very long tender and of good quality. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

ONIONS

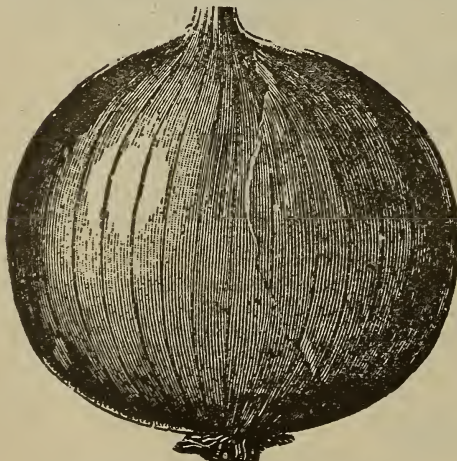
Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Onions may be raised on any good land rich and fine, fairly retentive and drained. Sandy soils dry out too much. Muck soils will grow good crops when drained, but the onions will be a little coarse in texture. It is greatly important that the land shall not be weedy. The soil should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring to make it firm. If onions follow onions it is better not to plow but disc the land or use a good harrow on it after fine manure has been spread over it. When well manured the same land may be used for several years. The seed should be sown quite early on smooth land but it may be sown later even until the middle of May. The rows should be about 15 inches apart but may vary with the variety and the seed should be buried about an inch with about 20 good seeds to the foot, or 4 or 5 pounds to the acre. If sown just right thinning which is costly may not be necessary, as the onions stand crowding. The hand cultivator should be used as soon as the onions appear and the crop kept clean. They may be harvested with a rake or onion puller. Onion sets of less size



EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT

than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch are planted out in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, three inches deep and three inches distant in the row.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—A flat variety of medium size. Slightly earlier than the Red Wetherfield, fine grained and mild flavor. Especially adapted where the season is short or they are wanted for early marketing. Our stocks of this onion are the best obtainable. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVER

RED WETHERFIELD—One of the best known red onions on the market, having been a standard for years. Skin a deep purplish red, flesh a purplish white, often grained. A sure cropper. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A globe shaped standard variety. Skin a light golden brown or rich yellow. Flesh pure white, mild flavor. A good keeper for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.20. Postpaid.

PRIZETAKER—One of the best standard varieties, succeeds everywhere, often yielding over 1200 bushels to the acre, gives universal satisfaction for either the home or market garden. Onions are large, often 12 to 14 inches around. Their keeping quality is unsurpassed. The outside skin is a pale yellow while the flesh is a clear sparkling white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

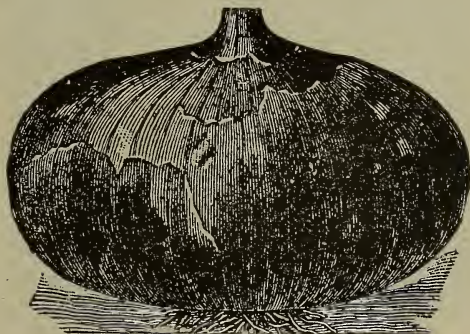
WHITE PICKLING—Uniform medium sized bulbs, with a clear white skin, mild flavor and a good keeper. Used extensively for pickling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.

EARLY LARGE RED GLOBE—Dark red color, globe shaped. This is a fine variety and will please all who grow it. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This grand, globe-shaped brown onion is a quick growing sure cropper, and of exceptionally long-keeping quality. The onions are a perfect globe or ball in form and uniformly thin necked. The flesh is very solid, crisp, pure white and of sweet mild flavor. It is very early, sure to ripen and an excellent keeper. Its handsome globe form combined with its most attractive coloring, insures quick sales at the highest market price. Does exceedingly well in wet seasons or on moist soil. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE — A handsome, glossy purplish-red, globe onion, of close-grained sparkling white flesh, very tender. Eight hundred bushels is not an uncommon yield for an acre of this variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.

YELLOW FLAT DANVER—One of the best onions for home use where a globe onion is not essential, it is medium sized, slightly flattened, with a thin neck. The skin is a coppery yellow, flesh white, mild and excellent flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.20. Postpaid.



YELLOW FLAT DANVER

MAMMOTH SILVER SKIN—One of the largest onions grown, sometimes attaining a circumference of 22 inches and weighing up to four pounds. It matures early, is good shape, being flat but thick. The skin is silvery white; flesh, snowy white and very tender. Its size, appearance and quality make it unexcelled for exhibition, table or market. Sow early and transplant for the best results. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

Onion Sets produce a crop much more quickly than can be done by sowing the seed, thus allowing a second crop to be raised on the same ground. For green or bunch onions, sets produce the crop in half the time it takes to raise them from

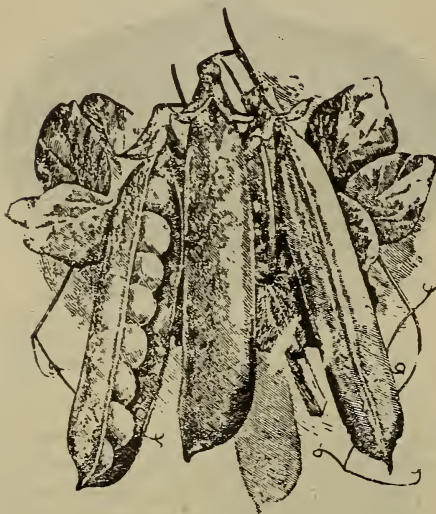
seed. Our sets are of our own raising, are bright, clean and unsprouted and will produce onions of good size and remarkable quality.

RED BOTTOM SETS—Price: Pint	} ¼ Bushel 80c. F. O. B. Valley City.
15c; quart, 25c. Postpaid	
YELLOW BOTTOM SETS—Price.	
Pint, 15c; quart, 25c. Postpaid.	
WHITE BOTTOM SETS—Price:	
Pint, 15c; quart, 25c. Postpaid.	

SPECIAL NOTICE. Onion Sets in fourth bushel lots are at greatly reduced prices from the regular quart price and we positively will not send them out post-paid unless postage enough has been sent to cover the cost of sending 8 pounds to your respective Parcel Post zone. Your Postmaster can tell you how much to send. Unless postage is sent the sets will be forwarded to your nearest express office, charges collect.

PEAS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Garden peas are of three classes, viz: those having wrinkled seeds, round smooth seeds, and those having edible pods. The wrinkled sorts, though frequently of high quality, are not as hardy as those that are smooth. Peas will grow on most any kind of soil, not really poor, but grow best on loam soils with a strong element of clay in them. The smooth varieties may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, but the wrinkled varieties should not be sown quite so early. By sowing at successive periods the season on peas may be much prolonged. The dwarf varieties now much more grown are sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart according to the habit of growth. The seed should be buried 3 to 4 inches in the row and at the rate of about 12 seeds to the foot. The larger sorts have a greater distance between the rows and are frequently sustained with brush or by wire trellises.



LAXTONIAN

Two of the Latest and Best Garden Peas Obtainable Anywhere.

LAXTONIAN—This new Dwarf Pea is the largest podded of the early dwarf peas. It requires no support of any kind, the vines only grow to a height of about 12 inches, are very vigorous and prolific and have a beautiful dark green foliage. The pods are extra large and contain from 8 to 10 enormous peas of delicate flavor. The deep green color and size of the pods, as well as the color, size and un-

surpassed quality of the green peas make it an exceptionally fine table pea. This pea is attracting more attention than any of the lately developed peas. It stands in a class by itself, "Giant Podded Early Dwarf." Price: Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c. Postpaid.

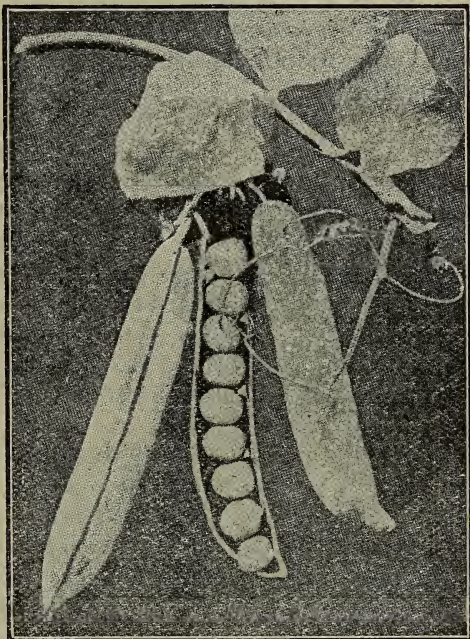
In ordering Peas please remember that the above prices are the post paid prices. There is no additional charge for postage.

LITTLE MARVEL—Another of the lately developed dwarf peas. It is an early dwarf which ripens with the Nott's Excelsior and the American Wonder, but remains in condition for use about a week longer than either and has one or two more peas to the pod. The pods are a dark rich green and very attractive. The peas when cooked are not mealy as some sorts but are juicy and sweet. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c. Postpaid.

Extra Early Round Seeded Varieties.

EXTRA EARLY—Height, 2½ to 3 feet. Seeds white. One of the most important considerations with a market gardner in choosing an extra early pea is to secure one that is not only early but that matures its crop uniformly, so that the vines may be stripped in one picking. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

ALASKA—Grows to a height of about 2½ feet. The Alaska is another of the early evenly maturing peas. The vines are very prolific, bearing from 5 to 7 pods which are filled with medium sized peas of a bluish-green color of good flavor. This pea has been a favorite with the canner and packer for many years. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.



ALASKA

The Very Best Wrinkled Sorts

AMERICAN WONDER—A standard variety of the dwarf wrinkled peas. Is very early, grows about nine inches high, is very prolific, producing an abundance of well filled pods. The green peas are sweet and well flavored. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM — Rich, buttery, delicious, superlative. The qualities of this pea are so distinctive and many, and the strain such a popular favorite that its merits are well known to all. It is a dwarf green wrinkled variety of an exquisite buttery flavor almost perfection itself. It is a very early sort of superb quality. Pods are of good size and well filled. Grows about 18 inches high and is very prolific. Price Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

PREMIUM GEM—The Premium Gem is a relative of the Little Gem. It resembles it in all respects and is a heavier yielder. It comes on about the time of the Little Gem, has a delicious sweet flavor, and will give eminent satisfaction to Northern growers. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c. Postpaid.

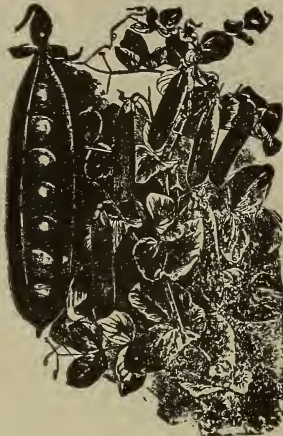
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—One of the most popular of the dwarf peas, nearly as hardy as the round seeded sorts and only a few days later. It is one of the heaviest yielding dwarf peas, producing an abundance of well filled pods of about

In ordering peas please remember that the above prices are the post paid prices. There is no additional charge for postage.

three inches in length. The vines grow about 15 inches in height, are strong and require no support. We are sure those who have planted this grand pea in the past, will again, and most strongly urge those who have never grown it to do so. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

BLISS EVERBEARING—A stocky growth of about two and one-half feet in height, bearing 8 to 10 broad, well filled pods containing large, tender, exceptionally fine flavored peas. Under proper conditions these peas throw out branches bearing pods, thereby prolonging the season. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c. Postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—This is a rather new sort which is becoming vastly popular in both the market as well as the home garden. The vines grow about three feet high, are hardy, vigorous and prolific. Pods are about four inches long well filled with large tender peas. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c. Postpaid.



GRADUS

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A prolific variety, generally admitted to be one of the sweetest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines grow to a height of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, the pods are a thick dark green of about 4 inches in length filled from end to end with enormous peas of delicate flavor. A very desirable pea for a main crop. A ready market is easily found for any surplus you may have. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

GRADUS—A very early wrinkled variety, growing to a height of about three and one-half feet. The pods are from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long of uniform size and shape, rather pointed on the end, well filled with extremely large peas of a beautiful light green color, and splendid quality. We have listed this pea expressly for those wishing an early pea of good quality and who prefer a bush pea in place of the dwarf variety. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; qt. 55c. Postpaid.

THOS. LAXTON—This pea is similar to the Gradus in habits, earliness and quality. They are, however, slightly shorter and have darker pods. The earliness, productiveness, and exquisite flavor make it a very desirable pea to have in any garden. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 35; qt. 60c. Postpaid.

PARSLEY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant will grow in any kind of good soil. For winter and early spring use it is grown in hot houses but may also be grown in boxes like house plants. When the seed is sown out of doors the seed is buried from one to one and one-half inches, and the rows are 18 to 20 inches distant. The plants are thinned while they are yet small and to the distance of

not less than 6 inches. The leaves are picked from time to time and may be obtained from some of the plants by lifting earth around them and keeping them from the light and shielded from the frost for winter use.

MOSS CURLED—The color is a rich dark green and the leaves are so curled that at short distance it looks like moss. It is slow to run to seed, thereby making a long season that it may be used for flavoring and garnishing. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.



MOSS CURLED

PEPPERS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Peppers may be grown in any good rich soil. The seed like that of tomatoes is best started under glass. They should not be planted out until the danger of frost is over. The rows may be three feet apart and the plants two feet for the larger varieties but the smaller sorts may be planted more closely. Clean cultivation is essential.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—Large bell shaped fruit, flesh hard and less pungent than most other varieties. Desirable for picking either when green or ripe. One of the very early varieties. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A popular medium early sort having a slender, twisted, pointed pod about 4 inches long. The fruit is a deep green when young but as it ripens it turns to a bright scarlet. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

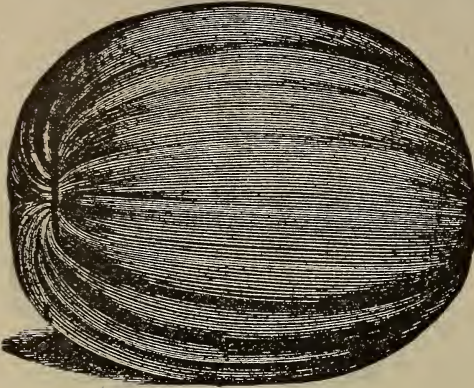


BELL OR BULL NOSE

PUMPKINS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Pumpkins will grow best on a mellow soil that has been made rich by heavy applications of barnyard manure or other fertilizer. On new land such enrichment is usually unnecessary. The soil when mellowed should be marked off in squares about 8 feet each way and 6 to 8 seeds planted in a hill, but not so early as to incur any hazard of a frost. The flat hills should be well mixed with manure. The plants should be reduced to 2 or at the most 3 in a hill. The ground should be kept well stirred on the surface and clean.

For stock feeding pumpkins are frequently sown in the same corn field being planted at the same time. It may be necessary to dust the young plants with Paris Green or land plaster to protect them from the striped beetle.



CONNECTICUT FIELD

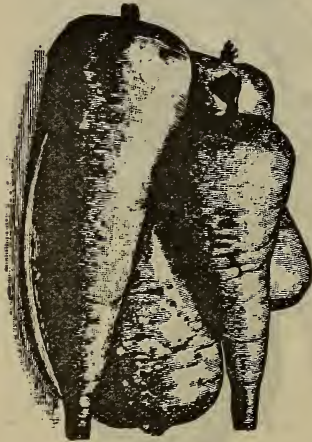
CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grows very large, of an orange yellow color. It is much grown for stock feeding purposes but can be used in making pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c. Postpaid.

from that we all liked so well. It is a rather small, very sweet garden variety, with a deep orange colored skin and a flesh of rich yellow. The vines are very prolific, the fruit is of the best quality, making excellent pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—This is the variety our grandmothers used to make the pies

PARSNIPS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Parsnips grow best on a good clay loam soil. When enriching the land the manure should be well rotted or side roots may be formed a result that often happens in hard soils. The seed should be sown quite early and thickly as germination is slow. The seed is buried from one to two inches according to the soil. The rows may be made 18 to 21 inches distant and the plants thinned while yet small to about 6 inches in the row. Clean cultivation is called for. The roots are not as a rule impaired by remaining in the ground over winter, but for winter use they must be dug and put in the cellar covered with a layer of earth or sand.



HOLLOW CROWN

HOLLOW CROWN OR GUERNSEY—A very good yielder, considered best for general cultivation. The roots are smooth, long and tapering, flesh fine grained and excellent of quality. Parsnips are improved by being dug after they have been well nipped by the frost. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

RADISHES

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Radishes will grow on any kind of mellow soil, but do much the best on new land. The seed of spring radishes may be sown from early spring until early summer, in successive sowings of two or three weeks between them. The rows need not be farther apart than will admit of easy hand hoeing or hand cultivation. In some instances radishes are sown between the rows of beets, carrots or parsnips as the radishes are removed before they impair the other crop. Nearly all varieties are ready for use within a few weeks of the time of sowing the seed. Unless sown very thick thinning is not much called for.

Winter radishes are sown in June or July in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. It is better to sow radishes on land manured the previous year than on land that is freshly manured.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Turnip shaped, deep red color, small top. Very desirable for outdoor planting as well as forcing. A very early variety. Popular for both the home or market garden. Price: Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE — A round, globe shaped radish with a brilliant red color and crisp white flesh. The bright color is retained long after they have been removed from the ground making it a great favorite with the professional gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP — Roots are about one inch in diameter, pure white and mature very early. While largely grown out of doors, its short top and quick growth make it suitable for forcing. The flesh is crisp, tender and sparkling white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A great favorite. Beautiful bright scarlet with a clear white tip. Oblong in shape, medium sized and a quick grower. It is a fine table variety on account of its bitterness, flavor and attractive appearance. Does well either in hot house culture or the open ground. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

WHITE OLIVE—This radish grows to about the same size as the French Breakfast, but is pure white and does not become pithy as quickly as some of the other sorts. Our stock is selected with great care being fine flavored, not as strong as some radishes and retains its condition longer than many. This radish we feel satisfied will please the most critical and is really "The Seed You Need." Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

WHITE ICICLE—The finest of the white radish variety, has long slender pure white roots and they remain mild and crisp until they grow large. The tops are short, showing early ma-



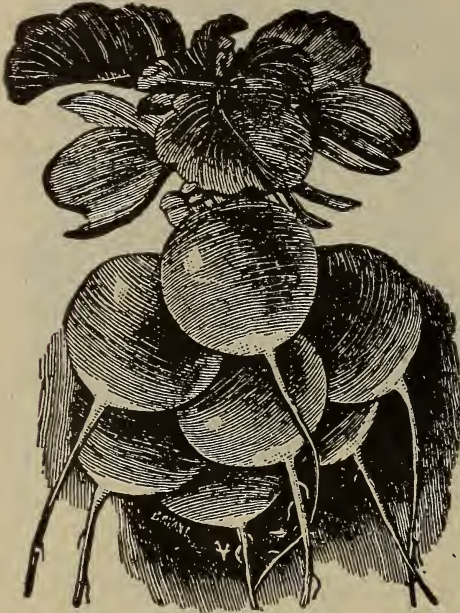
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE



CHARTIER

turing; also permits closer planting to be done. Many of our customers regard this as the finest radish they have ever grown. A succession is secured by planting every ten days. As a fine eating radish it is a great favorite because it is

mild, crisp and white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP

sweet and tender until they attain a length of 5 or 6 inches. One of the best long white summer radishes. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

CHARTIER—The roots are in good condition for table use until they reach a diameter of an inch and a quarter. The shape is long slender, tapering and of a bright red color shading to a pure white pointed tip. The flesh is a clear sparkling white, remaining crisp until the growth is large enough that they become pithy. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—WHITE TIPPED—A very handsome radish that will attract attention in any market. The color is a bright scarlet with a clear white tip. The flesh is a crisp, sparkling white of extra fine quality. Our stock is of the best and is very attractive in its exceptional colorings, the red being very deep showing the white very distinctly. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

BLACK SPANISH (WINTER)—The roots of the Black Spanish radish are large, long and almost black, with a firm clear white flesh. Mature roots are from 7 to 9 inches long and have a diameter of about two and one half inches. Winter radishes should be stored in sand slightly moist, and kept in a cool cellar. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

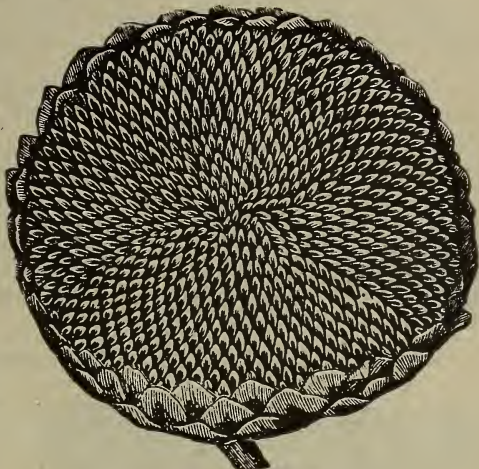
CHINA ROSE (Winter)—The roots are straight or sometimes a little larger at the bottom, stump rooted, blunt at both ends. The skin is a bright rose red. The flesh is white, firm and crisp. The roots when mature are about an inch and a half in diameter. This radish is an extensively grown winter variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

WHITE STRAUSBURG—Good for use when comparatively small, continue

SUNFLOWER

Culture: Sunflowers are grown chiefly for the seeds but in some instances the whole plant is made into ensilage. The seeds furnish good food for live stock especially poultry, and when grown in a large way oil is pressed from them. The seed is commonly planted in rows, not closer than 36 inches and thinned to one plant about every six inches. Bury the seed about an inch in good firm soil, or deeper in a loose soil. Frequent and clean cultivation will give the best results.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Large broad heads from 15 to 22 inches in diameter, grow on a strong stalk often 12 to 14 feet high. The seeds make one of the best poultry foods that can be obtained. 100 bushels is not an uncommon yield for an acre. It contains the shell to make eggs, it gives the fowl a bright lustrous plumage, it keeps them in a strong healthy condition, it makes the eggs hatch more vigorous chicks, it will do more to put a flock laying than any other food they can be fed. The heads may be dried and flailed or run through a thresher. If you have a few fowls raise a small patch of Sunflowers and note the increase in the number of eggs resulting from feeding Sunflowers. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 20c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. by express or freight 75c.



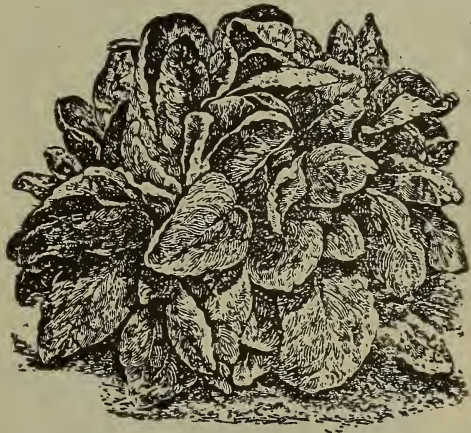
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN

SPINACH

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant will grow in any good rich soil. The seed may be sown in cold frames, in hot beds or in the garden, according to the season when the plants are wanted. By sowing at intervals the crop may be in season for several months. When the seed is sown in the garden it is buried one inch or a little more, in rows 12 inches apart, not less than 40 seeds should be sown to the foot in the row. The crop may or may not need more or less thinning according to the stand of plants. With good cultivation the crop may be ready for use in six weeks from the time of planting. It is frequently sown between rows of cabbage and potatoes. It is harvested by cutting the plants off just below the surface.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAFED—No better greens can be procured from any plant than are obtained from Spinach. This variety may be planted for early or late use with equally good results. In warm weather the growth

is very rapid and will go to seed quickly but by pinching of the buds as fast as they appear more leaves will form thereby prolonging the season. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.



SPINACH

SQUASH

Culture: Follow the directions given by Prof. Thos. Shaw for raising Pumpkins.

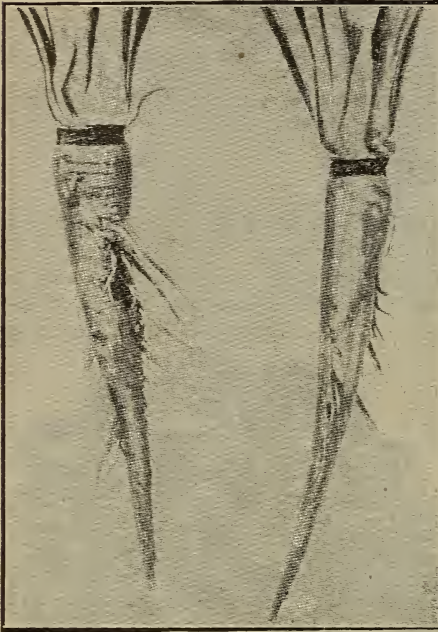
BOSTON MARROW:—For some time we have felt the need of a squash that would mature ahead of the Hubbard and after quite extensive trials and carefully noting the different characteristics of many varieties we have added this grand variety to our list. It is a squash for Fall or Winter use, with a thin rind, bright

orange color and rich sweet, yellow flesh. It is a good keeper and unexcelled for pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

HUBBARD—Considered the best of the late winter varieties. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Fruit, large, heavy with a very dark green shell. Flesh is a rich orange yellow, fine grained thick and of delicious flavor. It is an excellent keeper and will stay in condition for use until spring if properly stored. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP: This a well known, very early, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of medium size. The vines are vigorous and prolific, bearing an abundance of smooth, creamy white fruit. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the best known of the summer squashes. Fruit is a bright orange yellow, with a crooked neck and is thickly warted. When ripe the shell is very hard, the average length is about 12 inches. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.



SALSIFY

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture: Follow Prof. Shaw's directions for growing Parsnips and no trouble should be had in growing Salsify.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Very large and strong, growing with long smooth tapering roots and grassy tops. The flavor when cooked strongly resembles oysters and may be served in many ways in which oysters are served. This vegetable should be in every cellar for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

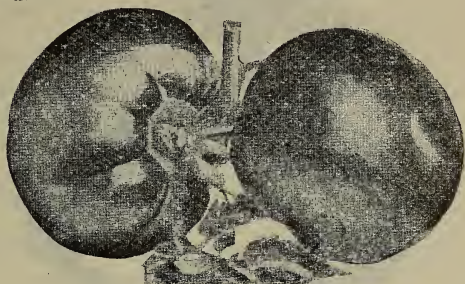
TOMATOES

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Tomatoes may be grown on a wide variety of soils but do best on a sandy loam with a retentive subsoil. The plants should be started in hot beds or in the house to insure ripening. The seed should be buried about an inch in very rich soil. When the plants have made their second leaves, they should be transplanted, and again with wider spacing make them stocky and strong when planted out, which should be as soon as danger of frost is over. A southern slope will hasten the ripening. The land will bear rich manuring. The plants should be put down 5 to 6 inches in the soil and not less than 4 feet distant each way except in small varieties. Thorough cultivation is called for. When much fruit has set the strong branches should be clipped back several inches to hasten the development of the fruit.

EARLIANA—It is the earliest, large smooth red tomato. Although it ripens with the very first, it is of good size, a handsome bright red color, and smooth

showing almost none of the rough or cracked fruits so often found in extra early tomatoes. The flesh is very solid, juicy, sweet and delicious. The vines are vigorous and prolific, bearing an enormous amount of good sized fruit. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Another of our new varieties, added after careful experiments with a number of sorts. While it is about a week later than the Earliana, it bears larger fruits that are smoother and more meaty. The vines grow very compactly, are immensely productive, and better still bear continuously until frost, in which respect it far surpasses the Earliana. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

ACME—Is a very popular variety, smooth and round; fruit of a reddish-purple color. Ripens early in the season, fruit rather soft. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

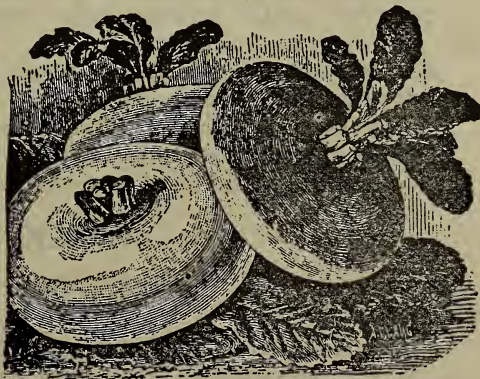
DWARF CHAMPION—Sold by some seedmen as the Tree Tomato, stands up well when loaded with fruit. May be planted close together as the growth is very compact. Extra early, smooth and attractive fruit. The skin is tough, flesh solid with a good flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.10. Postpaid.

YELLOW CHERRY—Fruits are a light lemon yellow, about one half inch in diameter. Bears early and until frost. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.80. Postpaid.

GROUND OR HUSK CHERRIES—Fine for making pies or delicious for preserves. The vines cover the ground and yield abundantly. The fruit is enclosed in a husk. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

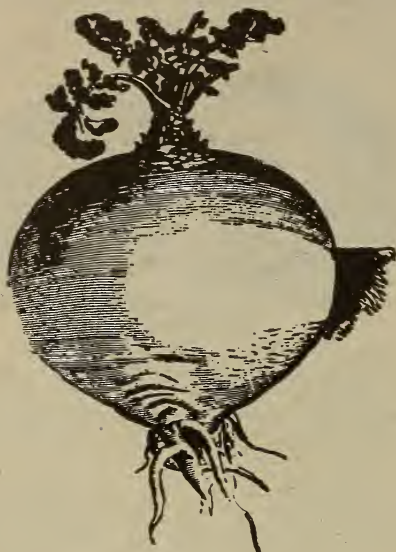
Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Turnips and Rutabagas grow best on a friable soil preferably a sandy loam. They also grow best in cool weather and should grow rapidly to be possessed of the highest quality for table use. For early table use, the seed of some quick maturing variety is sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring on well prepared land, free from fresh manure, burying the seed from one to two inches according to the soil. The plants are thinned to about six inches in the row. For stock feeding the seed is frequently mixed with the grain using one or two pounds to the acre. But more commonly they are grown in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and on land well manured and preferably buried the autumn before. The seed is sown on the level or in drills raised a little and in each instance with suitable machines. The seed is best sown from June 1st to 15th. Two pounds per acre will suffice. Cultivation should be prompt and frequent. When about 3 inches high the plants should be thinned to 7 to 12 inches in the row.



PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP—A general favorite and more extensively grown than any other turnip. Will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight

weeks. Clear purple above ground and white below. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.



RUTABAGA

WHITE EGG TURNIP—Pure white both inside and out, very handsome and well known, making it of a very marketable nature. Excellent for early or late crop. A quick grower and a good keeper. Flesh firm and mild. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA—Of uniform shape and fine quality. Grows to a large size; skin smooth; flesh, fine grained, sweet and tender, delicious flavor. Tops small and necks short. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

This is the first season we have been in position to supply vegetable plants and while we feel that we will have sufficient to supply all our customers we can not be sure, so would strongly advise placing your order at the earliest possible date. Plants will not be ready to ship until about May 15th. (Orders will be filled in rotation.) You will note that we are asking a slightly higher price for the Copenhagen Market Cabbage and the Dry-Weather Cauliflower, this is necessary to cover the extra cost of importing the seed and we feel certain the most critical will agree with us that these varieties are well worth the extra cost. (See Garden Seed section for description).

CABBAGE—(Copenhagen Market.)—Per doz. 25c; per 100 \$1.50. Postpaid.

CABBAGE—(Early)—Per doz. 20c; per 100, \$1.00. Postpaid.

CABBAGE—(Late)—Per doz. 20c; per 100, \$1.00. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER—(Dry-Weather.) Per doz. 25c; per 100, \$1.50. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER—(Snowball)—Per doz. 20c; per 100, \$1.25. Postpaid.

CELERY—Golden Self-Blanching, White Plume or Giant Pascal. 20c per doz; per 100, \$1.25. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT—Per doz. 75c. Postpaid.

PEPPER—Per doz. 75c. Postpaid.

TOMATOES—(Transplanted)—Per doz. 30c. Postpaid.

TOMATOES—(Re-transplanted)—Per doz. 75c. Postpaid.

TOMATOES—(Husk or Ground-Cherry)—Per doz. 75c. Postpaid.

CHICK FEED

CRACKED CORN—We have coarse or fine cracked corn which has had the meal screened out. Price per 100 lbs., \$2.00 F. O. B. Valley City, N. D.

CORN MEAL—(For Little Chicks.)—Price per 100 lbs., \$2.50 F. O. V. Valley City, N. D. Little chicks need a warm mash and no better feed can be had than a corn meal mash.




HERBS




Utilize the corners for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring meats, soups, etc.) indispensable to every garden, while Medicinal Herbs will be found useful. Thrive nicely along sunny side of fence in a deep, fairly rich soil.

ANISE—Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring: Price Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

BALM—Leaves used for making pleasant beverages. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; Postpaid.

BASIL SWEET—The leaves are used in flavoring soups, etc. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

BORAGE—Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasturage. Most easily grown in any waste place. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. Postpaid.

CARAWAY—Grown for seeds; used for flavoring. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

CATNIP OR CATMINT—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Price Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c. Postpaid.

CORIANDER—Seeds used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and culinary preparations. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

FENNEL SWEET—Ornamental; when boiled, used in fish sauce. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

HOREHOUND—Used for seasoning and cough remedy. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. Postpaid.

LAVENDER—An aromatic and useful medical herb. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

MAJORAM SWEET—Leaves and shoots for seasoning. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

PENNYROYAL—Agreeable odor and flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c. Postpaid.

ROSEMARY—The leaves of this plant are aromatic. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

SAGE—An indispensable herb for seasoning. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

SUMMER SAVORY—Used for flavoring soups. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. Postpaid.

THYME—A medicinal herb, grows about 10 inches high; used largely in the treatment of nervous headache. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

Campus Lawn Grass Mixture

The beautiful lawn on the campus of the State Normal School here at Valley City was grown from our lawn grass seed. It has attracted the attention of every stranger who has had the pleasure of seeing it and we are calling our mixture "Campus Lawn Grass." Not that this one lawn led us to believe we had the best lawn mixture for the conditions in the Northwest but the experience we have had with innumerable lawns in Valley City and throughout the state.

"Campus Lawn Grass" is composed of a mixture of grasses that make a bright green lawn, attaining its color early in the spring and keeping it until late fall. It is drought resisting and will improve the looks of any home where the yard is sown with this wonderful mixture. It goes without saying that the better shape the soil is in before seeding, the better results and the quicker growth there will be. It must be remembered where a new lawn is being built that in every foot of earth there are hundreds of small weed seeds that will grow and these are often blamed to the seedsman as being in the lawn mixture. Our seed is chosen with the utmost care and is as pure as any grass seed can possibly be. Lawn grass to succeed must be sown more thickly than for any other purpose. A good rule is one pound to every three hundred square feet of space. Price: 35c per pound. Postpaid. 25c per pound by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Flower Seeds

In presenting our flower seeds we will say to our former customers that you will find a greater assortment to choose from this season than ever before. Our Flower Seeds are grown for us by one of the largest and most successful growers in the world, and it is only after the most careful experiments that we have made the additions to our list that we offer. Flowers are nature's most beautiful creation and no garden or yard is complete without at least a small flower bed.

ASTERS

QUEEN OF THE MARKET — A great favorite, producing blooms fully two weeks before most sorts start to bud. This variety is spreading and graceful. For cut flowers that can be grown in the open ground there are none better than Asters. Price: Postpaid:

White, Pkt.	10c
Rose, Pkt.	10c
Dark Blue, Pkt.	10c
Light Blue, Pkt.	10c
Crimson, Pkt.	10c
Mixed, Pkt.	10c



AGERATUM

IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE*—One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in greatest profusion. Set the plants about 10 inches apart and a low mass of charming blue will soon result. Price: Pkt. 5c.

ANEMONE (Wind Flower)**

Very pleasing hardy plants for the herbaceous border. Fine large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty. Many colors mixed. Price: Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM SWEET*

This is one of the finest annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the season and blooms until frost. It is a neat, thrifty healthy grower and should be cultivated by everyone who wants a good all around plant. Sow the seed wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly mix the seed with sand before sowing. Price: Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM*

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. They are very useful for borders; the plants make perfect little bushes, with flowers that are double and semi-double and the colors are very pretty and pleasing. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CASTOR BEANS*

Stately, strong, healthy growing plants that attain a height of about six feet. The leaves are large, broad, slightly tinged with a dark red. The seed pods differ from the garden beans and are formed in clusters with three seeds in a round pod smaller but similar to that of the Horse-Chestnut. Very attractive. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE*

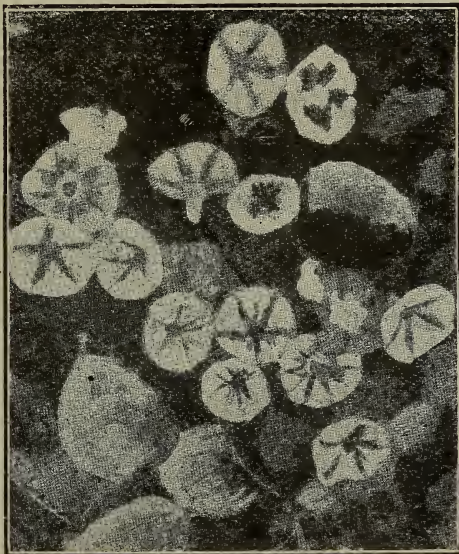
LARGE FLOWERING — Very fragrant and largely used to tone down bouquets of brilliant colors. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MORNING GLORY (Mixed)*

Too well known to need a description. Our strain is of exceptionally large and multi-colored flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM*

CORONARIUM DOUBLE FINE MIXED—Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c.



MORNING GLORY

*ANNUALS. These attain their full growth the first year, flower and die.

**PERENNIALS. These last for several years, blooming after the first year though some sorts bloom the first season if sown early.

WILD CUCUMBER

The most rapid growing vine known. Used largely for shading porches, covering fences and other unsightly places. Small white flowers and attractive seed pods. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. Postpaid.



NASTURTIUM

PINKS*

INDIAN PINKS. (Double Mixed.)

Pink and white striped flowers of large size and exquisite beauty. Price Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK*

DOUBLE MIXED—Perennial plants of stately growth that flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD*

DWARF. (Mixed)—The Marigold is the old favorite, free-flowering annual of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Price: Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA*

SINGLE MIXED—This plant will grow and thrive in a dry situation where most other plants would die. Sow in the spring as soon as the ground is warmed through. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE*

A handsome climber with star like flowers and delicate foliage. Height 15 feet. Price: Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM*

DWARF (Mixed)—There are few flowers that can compare with Nasturtiums in richness and variety of color, freedom of bloom, ease of culture and general usefulness. They are suitable for bedding and edging, grow quickly, thrive in the poorest soil and furnish the greatest abundance of long lasting, sweet-scented cut flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 45c. 1 lb. 80c. Postpaid.



PINK

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple blue. Bloom from seed if sown early in the spring. The best results will be had by starting the plants inside and transplanting. Price: Pkt. 5c.

PANSY



PANSY

WHITE WITH PURPLE EYE. (Giant Trimardeau). A giant flowering Pansy with pure white petals and a purple eye. Very pretty and attractive. Price: Pkt. 10c.

KING OF THE BLACKS—A jet black pansy of enormous size. Price: Pkt. 10c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A splendid ultramarine blue with a purple eye. Price: Pkt. 10c.

MANY COLORS MIXED—A collection of all the straight colors and many variegated shades. Price: Pkt. 5c.

LARKSPUR*

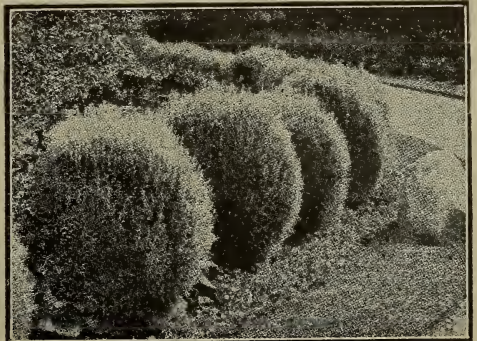
TALL DOUBLE HYACINTH FLOWERED. (Mixed)—Noted for its richness of color. Very ornamental and a profuse bloomer. Price: Pkt. 5c.

STOCKS*

ENGLISH SINGLE MIXED—This half-hardy summer blooming annual has deliciously fragrant flowers and is very desirable for cutting. Price: Pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA*

SUMMER CYPRESS—Forms dense bushes of cypress like appearance. During the summer they remain a bright green and in early fall turn to a blood-red. For round-shaped bushes thin to about 18 inches apart. Largely used for hedges. Price: Pkt. 5c.



SUMMER CYPRESS

VERBENA*

HYBRIDA MIXED—Used for carpeting around tall flowers or in beds by itself. Price: Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX*

GRANDIFLORA DRUMMONDI (Mixed)—Phlox are among the showiest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June to October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. Price: Pkt. 10c.

SWEET PEAS*

No garden is too small for at least a short row of these magnificent flowers. The blooming season lasts from early spring until late fall, the flowers are beautiful in bouquets and in fact the best results are obtained by keeping the blossoms well cut.

FIREFLY—Very bright, intense crimson scarlet, of good size and open form. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

BLANCHE BURPEE—Pure white early and large size. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

NEW COUNTESS—Lavender in color. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

BLACK KNIGHT—Dark purple in color. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

KATHERINE TRACY—Produces flowers of soft but brilliant pink. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

ALL COLORS MIXED—A mixture of the brightest and most popular of the named varieties of Sweet Peas. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

SPENCER MIXED—The largest flowering Sweet Pea in existence. The sweet pea crop was almost a failure last season and we were unable to secure any of the named Spencer varieties. Our mixture is chosen with great care and only the best sorts are included and they will produce extra large flowers of delightful fragrance. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



SWEET PEAS

CANDYTUFT*

Candytuft will grow anywhere under all conditions and flower all summer. Good for cut flowers and borders. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS*

One of the old garden flowers. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate colorings make them the admiration of all. Price: Pkt. 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS*

Bears hundreds of multi-colored flowers during the season. The flowers open about four o'clock in the afternoon thereby giving the plant its name. Price: Pkt. 5c.

ZINNIA*

ELEGANT MIXED—Make a fine display, bed or border. Price: Pkt. 5c.

POPPY*

CARNATION FLOWERED—Large sized flowers of all shades, many striped. The Opium Poppy. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA (Escholtzia)—The state flower of California. A bright free flowering plant of low spreading growth. The Poppy like flowers are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. Price: Pkt. 5c.



ZINNIA

PETUNIA*

HYBRIDA MIXED—If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Price: Pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON*

Known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, or Corn Flower. It is not a pretentious plant but will always charm by its simple beauty. Reseeds itself. Price: Pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT*

An old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. Thrives best in moist shady places. Price: Pkt. 5c.

C All Seeds, Plants and Nursery Stock are quoted at Prepaid Prices. Any Garden or Flower Seed order of \$1.00 or more is insured without extra cost to you. :: :: ::



Field Seeds



In presenting our list of field seeds we will frankly admit that it does not comprise as many varieties and sorts as can be found in the catalogs of some seed houses, but our list does take in such seeds as are advocated by the better farming men of the state and such seeds as will conform in every respect with the pure seed law of North Dakota.

The present management of this company realize what it means to our customers to have good clean seed of strong germinating qualities, well acclimated and adapted to Northwestern conditions.

No seedsman can be more particular than we in securing only such stock as will give satisfactory results.

Our cleaning department is in charge of an experienced man and no expense is spared to have machinery which will clean our seeds to the highest possible percentage of purity.

Samples will be mailed upon application, in fact we like to send them.

CORN

We present in the following list of corn the varieties that have proven themselves to be of the greatest value to the farmers of the Northwest. Under the present management, this company has made the strict rule that under no condition would there be any corn sent out with a germination lower than 85 per cent.

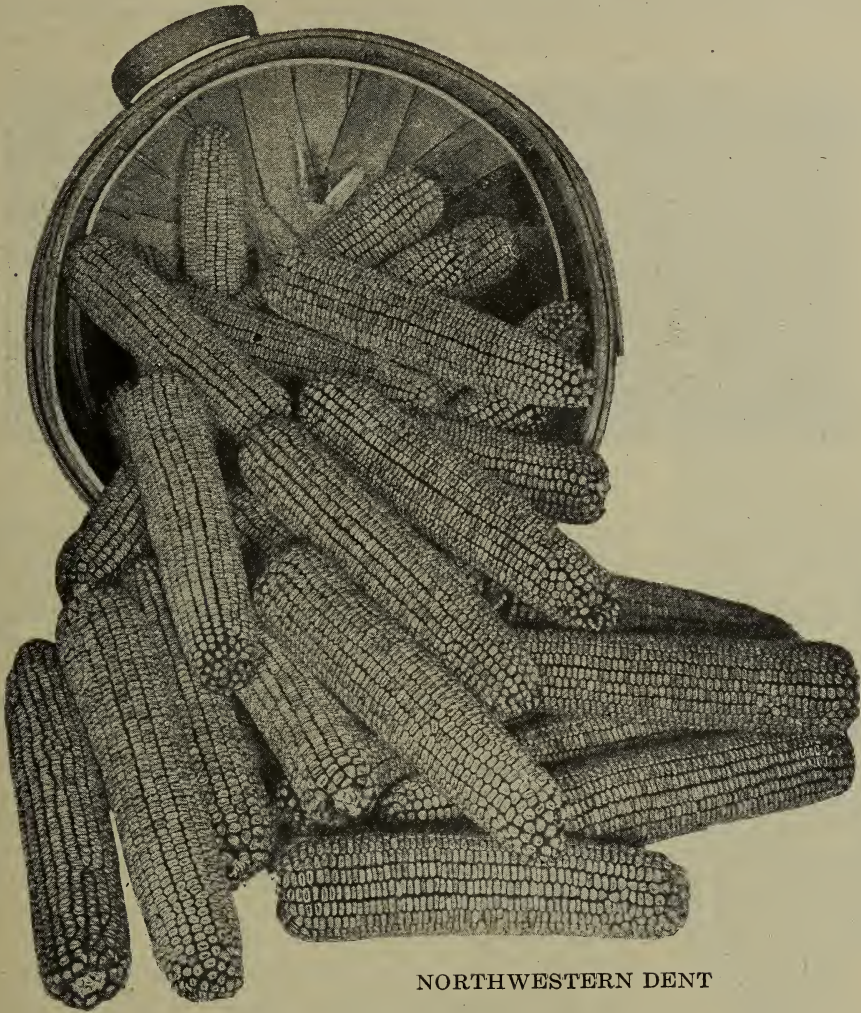
You will note that we have added Improved Northwestern Dent to our list. That, with the Fodder Corn is the only stock we have secured outside the state. Any farmer who has ever saved any corn in North Dakota, knows the amount of work that is necessary to have seed corn of high germination and of suitable quality. You also know the seed must be gathered before any killing frosts are felt and at a time when labor is the highest priced. It must be kept in a warm dry place until the moisture has evaporated and the corn is cured.

The man who raises corn and cattle is the man who is making the money on the farm at the present time. There is no better way to get a start than to put in a liberal acreage of corn, save the calves, and in a surprisingly short time you will have a good sized herd and be on the road to prosperity. Corn will also help to clean the land and put new life in it so that the succeeding crops of small grains will yield better. There are so many ways that corn may be fed that there is no excuse for the farmer to say that he has not the proper feeding facilities.

Isn't it better to purchase your seed corn of a house that is located in the north, saves its own seed corn, and sells only such seed as is known to be adapted to the needs of the people to whom the goods are sent? We want your business and will do everything possible to send you "The Seed You Need."

NORTHWESTERN DENT:—(Native Grown.) Our stocks of this corn are exceptionally fine and were grown within four miles of Valley City. The planting, care, picking, sorting, curing, re-sorting, shelling, grading and preparing for shipment were all done under our personal supervision. No killing frosts were felt until after this corn was under cover and well protected. One local farmer saw this corn at the harvest and ordered enough for one hundred acres saying it was the best bunch of Native Grown seed he had ever seen. We feel that we have a right to be proud of this corn and recommend it to anyone desirous of

having the earliest dent corn known. Anyone who has ever had any experience in saving seed corn in North Dakota can appreciate the amount of work necessary to secure seed of strong vitality and germinating qualities. Northwestern Dent has been grown on our prairies so long that it hardly needs a description. It attains a height of about six and one half feet, with an ear about eight inches in



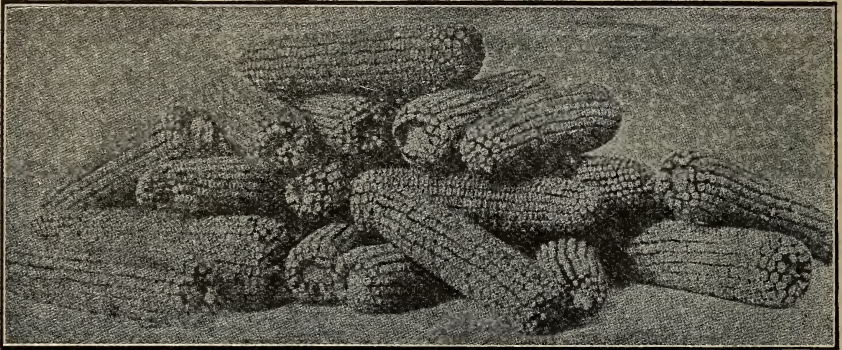
NORTHWESTERN DENT

length, well up from the ground, having twelve rows well filled from butt to tip. The kernels are a yellow capped, reddish brown, well set on the cob. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.25; sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

IMPROVED NORTHWESTERN DENT:—Improved Northwestern Dent is corn grown from North Dakota seed stock in South Dakota. The forage of the Improved Northwestern Dent is heavier than that of the native grown corn of the same variety, the ears, also are slightly larger but there is a difference of a few days in its ripening. We do not recommend this corn for the extreme northern part of North Dakota where a sure-to-get-ripe corn is desired. Our stock of this corn is secured from careful and efficient growers. As a silage corn the Improved Northwestern Dent is in a class by itself, as it produces an abundance

of foliage and plenty of ears. Price: Pkt. 10c; postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.40; bu. \$2.50. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be sent in a sack.

MINNESOTA NO. 13—The earliest of the yellow dent corns. Minnesota No. 13 often matures in 90 days when the soil and locations are favorable and is sure in from 95 to 100 days under varied conditions. The ears average about eight inches in length, with 16 to 20 rows of bright yellow, smooth, tapering kernels; the cobs are well filled the full length and the kernels close set. No corn excels



MINNESOTA NO. 18

Minnesota No. 13 in quality or appearance as it grows about 7 feet tall and is very leafy. This corn is especially desirable for farmers who wish to grow a new variety or change their entire acreage, as it readily adapts itself to changes of soil or climate, many varieties of corn will not do this sometimes taking years to accclimate. Minnesota No. 13 is grown with great success under many and varied conditions. Price: Pkt. 10c; postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$3.00. At purchaser's expense by freight or express. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a bag.

WHITE RUSTLER—The earliest white dent corn in existence. This corn is a prize winner wherever it is exhibited. The ears have 14 to 18 rows of well set, good sized kernels. The ears are well up from the ground permitting the use of the corn-binder. The quality of the corn and the amount of fodder make White Rustler well worth growing. Price: Pkt. 10c; postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.70. At purchaser's expense by freight or express. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be sent in a bag.

MINNESOTA NO. 23—This is a white-capped yellow dent variety which matures about the same as the Northwestern Dent. While the ears are not as large as the Northwestern Dent it is one of the very best corns for the Northwest. The stalk grows about five feet high and produces one or two ears about eight inches in length, well filled with close set light-yellowish, white capped kernels from butt to tip. The kernel itself is of medium size and good shape, the cob is small. We cannot urge the farmers to raise this corn too strongly. It is a corn which will find a ready market and will eventually revolutionize corn growing in the Northwest, making it a commercial growing corn country. Price: Pkt. 10c, postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.00 At purchaser's expense, by freight or express. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be sent in a sack.

FLINT CORN

The farmer who raises pork must realize the advantages in having a field of Flint Corn to turn his hogs into in the fall.

Some authorities claim that one reason for so much hog cholera is the feeding of large amounts of unripe corn. Flint corn will ripen about 15 days ahead of the dent varieties thereby making it fit to turn the hogs into before other corns have sufficiently matured.

The ears of Flint Corn grow close to the ground and are in easy reach of the hogs as they work through the field. As a usual thing after the first days they clean it all up as they go along.

Our stocks of this corn are grown in the state and one lot we were able to have grown for us within a very few miles of Valley City. If there ever was a quick maturing Flint Corn we have it. Either of the varieties we list are suitable for any district where corn can possibly be grown.

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT—This corn will produce ears of from eight to ten inches in length. Very early maturing. No better corn can be found for "Hogging-off." Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; bu. \$2.90. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

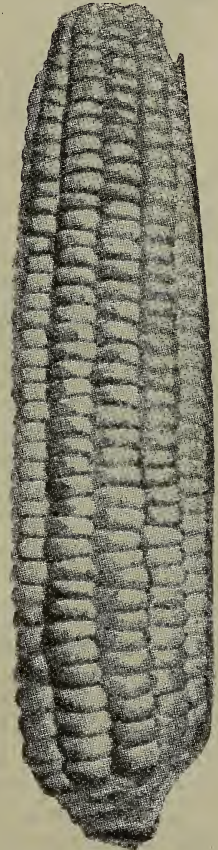
MERCER FLINT—An extra early yellow flint, which has been grown in this territory for a number of years with great success. This corn matures in an ordinary season in from 75 to 80 days. The yield is very heavy, the ears are about ten inches long with eight to ten rows of well filled kernels from butt to tip. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; bu. \$2.90. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

FODDER CORN

Fodder corn is grown for the forage alone and makes a heavy yield, which is used for roughage in the winter or can be fed green to help out the pasture in the dry season. There is no grain or grass that will yield as much feed per acre, either in quantity or for the small cost per acre as Fodder corn. Stock relish this corn and will eat it clean and it can be fed as ensilage, green or in the bundle. No farm that raises any stock can afford to be without at least a small field of Fodder corn. The maturing corn will not need to be cut for early feeding and cheap feed is obtained in this way.

LARGE YELLOW DENT—Grows to a height of from eight to ten feet producing an enormous amount of fodder. The joints are short thereby making a greater amount of fodder than corn with long joints. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.

RED COB FODDER. (White Seed)—Grows to a height of about twelve feet, makes a fine yield of many tons of sweet juicy fodder, which the stock eat clean. A great favorite with the dairyman. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.



MERCER FLINT

NORTHERN BRAND ALFALFA



NORTHERN BRAND ALFALFA — The Alfalfa Seed we put out under the Northern Brand is the best seed we are able to obtain. The purity test on this seed is within less than one half of one per cent of perfect. Think what it means to have seed so thoroughly cleaned that the purity is of such a high standard. While we are able to buy seed that could be sold at half the price we charge for this almost perfect seed and make more money on it, we would rather have the satisfaction of sending our customers the best Alfalfa seed they can buy and know that the cost of the seed will be forgotten in estimating the value of the stand.

Alfalfa is so much grown that it has become one of the staple farm crops. It seems a waste of space for us to describe the habits in detail, but we will say that our Northern Brand seed is grown from old fields that have successfully withstood many of our northern winters making it well acclimated, hardy and vigorous. It is as clean as it is possible for cleaning machinery to make it (over 99.50 per cent pure).

If, by chance, you have not begun that Alfalfa field send for at least a small quantity of this seed and get started raising the most valuable crop for the Northwestern farmer. If you have already a field and it needs reseeded in places or you contemplate increasing your acreage no better seed than our Northern Brand is to be had.

Price: 5 pounds, postpaid, \$2.00; 10 pounds, postpaid, \$3.85; 15 pounds, postpaid, \$5.50; 20 pounds, postpaid, \$7.00; single pound postpaid, 45c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, sacks included, 25 to 50 pounds 30c per pound; 50 to 100 pounds 28c per pound; 100 pounds and over 25c per pound.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE FLOWERED. (*Melilotus Alba*)—This variety is the best known and demanded of all the Sweet Clovers. Sweet Clover will thrive on all kinds of soils, it will even put soils that have never produced a crop of any kind in shape to grow grains and grasses. The same bacteria is found on the roots of Sweet Clover as is found on Alfalfa, but unlike Alfalfa, Sweet Clover will catch much more readily and Alfalfa can follow with a certainty of a stand. The hulled seed of Sweet Clover is seeded slightly thicker than Alfalfa and the unhulled seed is sown nearly twice as thick.

The stock raiser will find Sweet Clover makes an excellent pasture and that all kinds of stock will eat it with a relish, once they acquire the taste. In cutting for hay the best results come from cutting just before the plant is in bloom. Sweet Clover may also be grown for green manure, forage for bees and a soil enricher. The roots extend down to a great depth and as it is a biennial the roots decay after the second year leaving the ground porous and in the best of condition for the succeeding crops.

Farmers Bulletin No. 485 describes Sweet Clover much more fully than is possible for us in the limited space we have. These Bulletins may be obtained from your Congressman or the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The demand for Sweet Clover has always exceeded the supply. Our stock is limited and we would advise the placing of your order as early as is possible.

Price: 40c per pound postpaid; 30c per pound at your expense. Write for prices in large lots.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). This clover does best on a clay loam soil with a reasonably porous subsoil but they will also grow well on a sandy loam soil underlaid with clay. They also do best where there is a reasonable amount of moisture. The Medium Red produces two cuttings as a rule in one season of which the second is most frequently grown for seed. It should be sown in the early spring preferably with a sure crop of barley or rye. If sown on winter rye the seed should be covered with a harrow. The seed may be sown by hand, with a wheelbarrow seeder or other kind of hand seeder or by an attachment to the grain drill which allows the seed to fall before the grain tubes. One stroke of the harrow follows the drill. Sown alone about 10 or 12 pounds are required. When sown with timothy for hay about 5 or 6 pounds will suffice. In many instances the land must be first inoculated before it will grow clover. Inoculation may be brought about by sowing one or two pounds of seed per acre with the grain for a few successive years or scattering about 200 pounds of earth from a good field of clover over each acre of the land that is to grow clover. Red clover should be cut early, where the second crop is to produce seed.

There are some quite extensive fields of clover being raised in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota and we have secured our stock from these growers. And it is only after carefully recleaning that we offer this seed and guarantee that it will fulfil every requirement of the pure seed law of any state. In this clover we have seed that is acclimated and well adapted to the conditions of the Northwest. Let us send you samples before you buy your clover seed. Price: 35c lb. By mail postpaid. \$12.00 per bushel. By freight or express, at the purchaser's expense.



MEDIUM RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Alsike Clover is best adapted to low lying lands, as for instance slough lands, but will grow well on most any moist soil, it does especially well on soils rich in lime. Usually it gives but one crop of hay and one crop of seed in a season. For a seed crop it ought to be sown alone, but for hay it is best sown with timothy or with timothy and red top. When sown alone five or six pounds will suffice. When sown with timothy about three pounds of Alsike and six pounds of timothy are sown. If red top is also sown three pounds of each will answer. It is usually sown with a nurse crop of barley or some other grain, preferably the former. In some instances it is sown with timothy and red clover for hay, the proportions being about three pounds of red, two pounds of Alsike and five pounds of timothy per acre. The seed should be sown early in the season and in the same way as red clover. Alsike clover makes a very fine quality of hay and remains longer in the soil than red clover. Like all clovers it brings nitrogen and humus to the soil.

Alsike Clover is one of the most hardy varieties of all clovers and does not winter-kill nearly as readily. It is at its best in low moist places. It may be sown alone or with other grasses for hay, giving good results in either instance. It makes an excellent field for bees to work in. Price, 35c per pound postpaid. \$14.00 per bushel. By freight or express at purchaser's expense.

SLENDER WHEAT GRASS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Slender Wheat Grass sometimes called Western Rye Grass, will stand dry conditions better than any other cultivated grass, for this reason it is coming to be grown in dry areas to provide hay. It is sown by hand or with a wheelbarrow seeder and on certain soils mixed with the grain in the drill box. It should be sown early in the season using 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. To provide pasture it is sometimes sown with Bromus sowing about 6 pounds of each to the acre. The seed is mixed before sowing it. It must be cut promptly to make good hay otherwise it becomes woody. It is a very hardy grass and is now considerably grown under semi-arid conditions.

Slender Wheat Grass is extremely popular with many of our customers and in some sections it being seeded entirely for both pasture and meadow. It makes finer hay than Bromus and, when the land is wanted for other uses, it is much more readily killed. For the pasture this grass furnishes an abundance of feed and withstands an enormous amount of trampling by the hoofs of the stock. Price per pound 11c. By express or freight at purchaser's expense.

SMALL WHITE CLOVER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Small White Clover will grow under almost any conditions of soil and climate in the temperate zones. But it grows best on moist soils and in moist seasons. It is most commonly grown as an adjunct to other pastures, especially Blue Grass. The Blue Grass does not seem to injure the growth of the clover and the clover probably aids the growth of the Blue Grass. The clover is at its best after the first rush of the Blue Grass is over for the reason, when this clover is introduced into the soil it usually remains and yet it is in no way harmful to the growing crops. When sown to introduce it into the land from one to two pounds per acre of seed will suffice. When thus introduced it is usually sown with other clover or grass seeds. It should be sown early in the season. It does not make enough bulk to make a good hay crop.

White Clover is valuable for pasture mixtures, also included in all good lawn mixtures. It is very hardy, of a running trailing growth and adapted to all kinds of soils. Only the best grade is handled. Price per pound 35c, postpaid. 30c per pound by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

BROMUS INERMUS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Brome Grass, sometimes called Russian or Australian Clover will grow reasonably well on any soil that will produce grain crops, but it grows best on moist soils. It will stand conditions that will be more dry than would be suitable for timothy. It may be sown any month but is best sown in the early spring with a light sowing of grain cut for hay. From 10 to 15 pounds are sown per acre. The seed is sown with a wheelbarrow seeder or by hand and covered with a harrow. With due care on moist soils it may be sown with the grain. When sown with Blue Grass about five pounds of each are sown to the acre. Brome Grass is the best pasture grass grown in the Northwest. Its growth is greatly improved by dressing of farm yard manure. It is sometimes renewed by plowing and harrowing the ground in the late fall or early spring.

Only North Dakota grown stocks are carried and samples of all lots have been submitted to the State Seed Commissioner and passed upon by him as to whether it will comply with the Pure Seed Law. If any sample contains any Quack-Grass it is rejected and we do not buy it. No seedsmen are more strict regarding their Bromus than we are. We are justly proud of our clean-free-from-foul-seeds stock. Owing to the great care exercised in selecting and cleaning our Bromus the price may be slightly higher than that asked by some not so particular seedsmen but where quality is wanted our seed is by far the cheapest. Price: 15c per pound. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. In large lots where possible special prices will be made upon application.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This grass prefers a loam soil with a goodly percentage of clay in it. It is more commonly sown along with some other grasses to furnish permanent pasture. If sown alone, say not less than 10 pounds of seed should be sown per acre with a light nurse crop. When sown in a mixture the following should answer for the Northwestern states, especially where there is reasonable moisture: Kentucky Blue and Brome grass five pounds each, common Red Clover two pounds, and Small White Clover one pound per acre. The seed may be sown with a wheelbarrow seeder or by hand and covered with a harrow. When once established, this grass will remain more or less in the land but not so as to harm the crop. Old Blue Grass pastures may be much improved by disking with farm manures. When once in the soil it will probably come again, but not to the serious injury of other crops.

Kentucky Blue Grass is also known as June Grass. Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. Lawn mixtures are largely made up of Kentucky Blue Grass and from the way lawns thrive in the Northwest the most skeptical cannot but admit that it is adapted to our conditions. Price per pound 25c, postpaid; per pound 20c, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

RED TOP

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Red Top is best adopted to low lands possessed of a dark soil, composed largely of vegetable mould. It will grow under more moist conditions than any other cultivated grass. The aim should be to sow it with Timothy and Alsike Clover, all of which do best on moist humus soils. They are mixed and sown together, preferably with an attachment to the grain drill, the seed falling before the grain tubes. About three pounds of each will suffice per acre. This mixture should produce hay indefinitely when fertilized occasionally with top dressings. The seed should be sown in the quite early spring and with a nurse crop thinly sown. In very dry seasons it may be well to mow the nurse crop for hay.

Red Top is a grass particularly adapted to moist land and on rich moist soil will yield large quantities of hay. Large portions of the Northwest are not adapted to the growing of Red Top, but a few localities, on the edge of sloughs, etc., can be sown to Red Top very advantageously. It thrives well under the above conditions and makes an excellent pasture providing it is pastured short. On land bordering on wet places, in pastures, we would recommend it, but on the ordinary prairies of this state we would not, Blue Grass, Timothy or Bromus Inermis being much better. Only the best grades handled. Price: Per pound 40c, postpaid; per pound 35c by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

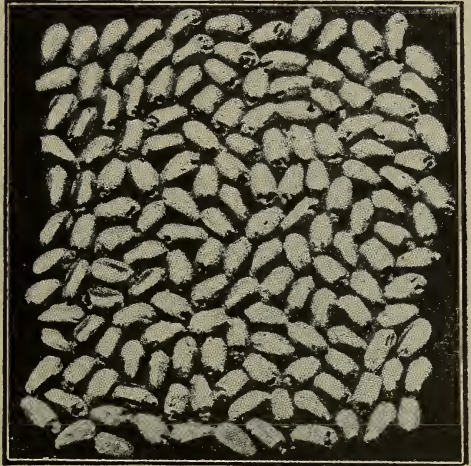
TIMOTHY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Timothy grows best on a moist black loam soil and where humus is abundant, drained sloughs and marshes are especially adapted to its growth, but it is also grown on all dark colored soils of the prairie. It also grows best in Northwestern areas from seed that has been grown northward. It is nearly in all instances sown with a nurse crop preferably barley or winter wheat or rye. When sown in the spring it cannot be sown too early. When sown in the fall it is preferably sown in August. The seed may be sown by hand, with a wheelbarrow seeder or preferably with an attachment to the grain drill. In some instances it is mixed with grain and sown with it on certain soils when the grain is not buried too deeply. When sown alone not fewer than 8 to 10 pounds per acre are sown as a rule, but some farmers get fair results with a less quantity. When sown with Red or Alsike clover 4 to 6 pounds is enough. Three pounds of Alsike and three pounds of Timothy or Red Top make an excellent combination for slough lands.

No grass is so widely and favorably known as Timothy. Timothy hay will command a higher price on the market than any other, and will do the soil more good than any other grass that can be grown as it puts the humus and other chemical matters into the soil that are necessary for the raising of small grains even though it be plowed up after first crop has been cut. Our stocks are all North Dakota grown and very hardy and vigorous, producing an abundance of hay, which is relished by all stock. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.

WHEAT

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Spring wheat like winter wheat will grow well on nearly all the soils of the Northwest, when they are put in proper condition, but it has the highest adaption to medium loams. The brown soils of the Montana bench lands are especially well adapted to the growth of all kinds of wheat. On new prairie say from three to five crops may be taken in succession without serious injury to the land. On old land the same plan is not good which takes more than two crops in succession from the same land. In the rotation spring wheat does well on summer fallow, after a crop of corn, potatoes or field roots that have been kept clean, after a crop of peas and on timothy or clover sod. In some areas the best results are obtained from spring plowing, but usually better results will follow plowing the land to at least a reasonable depth in the fall. After corn, potatoes or field roots, the land should be disked but not plowed and in all instances the seed bed should be well worked up. The amounts of seed to sow should run from six to three pecks the latter amount being sown in semi-arid areas. The seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring, and is usually buried to about three inches, using a press drill.



MARQUIS WHEAT

MARQUIS

THE KING OF HARD WHEATS

This grand variety is the result of breeding and cross-breeding for a number of years. The seed from one plant was sown in 1903; and the name "Marquis" given it. The work of developing and selection went on for a few years longer to firmly establish the type, and small parcels of the seed given to the best farmers of Western Canada.

Marquis is a hard wheat and the growing crop cannot be distinguished from Red Fife except that the straw is stiff, straight, of medium length and not as liable to lodge as the Fife. The kernel is distinctly different, being thicker and more nearly round. It is a week or ten days earlier than Fife wheat and yields from five to ten bushels more to the acre. As to quality none of this wheat has been graded less than No. 1 Hard. It has been subjected to the most critical milling tests and repeatedly shown that it is equal or better than the Red Fife. This is the wheat that won the \$1,000.00 prize at the New York land show in 1911, and again at Lethbridge won the championship prize competing against wheats from all over the world.

There are many farms in this section of the state where the Marquis was the only wheat that escaped the black rust sufficiently to make any crop worth mentioning. It was so far matured that the rust did little or no damage. The wheat we are offering was grown in this vicinity and withstood the distressing conditions of the past season far better than any of the other varieties. Marquis wheat when sown in season will always grade No. 1 Northern, even this past season of low

grade wheat very little of this wonderful wheat was graded below No. 1. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.00. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

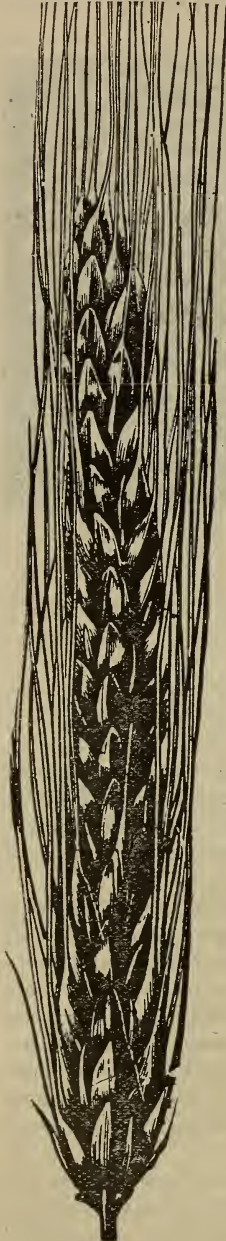
BARLEY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Barley prefers a loam soil well stored with vegetable matter, sandy soils when fertilized will grow a good superior quality of barley, but when not fertilized the crop will be light. On slough land it is apt to lodge. The best crops will usually follow summer fallow or a cultivated crop but such areas are commonly reserved for wheat. It is usually made to follow wheat, oats or flax. The six-rowed variety yields rather the best, but some of the two-rowed varieties, notably the Chevalier, stands high for malting. The aim should be to make the seed bed firm for barley as for other grain and sow it as a rule just after sowing the wheat. But as barley is grown sometimes with a view to aid destroying the weeds, under Northwestern conditions reasonably productive crops may be looked for when sown as late as the middle of June. When it is thus sown it is of course on spring plowed land which should be at once rolled, preferably with a corrugated roller or a sub-surface packer, and harrowed to keep in the moisture. From seven to four pecks of seed should be sown per acre to the depth of two or three inches and preferably with a press drill. For malting barley should be cut promptly, shocked and capped, in order to preserve the bright color of the grain.

MANDSCHEURI—A standard six-rowed barley that has been quite extensively grown for a number of years. It is a heavy yielder, has a stiff straw which prevents its lodging readily. The high feeding value combined with its malting qualities make it one of the best barleys to raise. Price: \$1.00 per bushel. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. Two bushels can be shipped in a sack.

OATS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Oats can gather food better than any other cereal, hence they are grown almost anywhere in the rotation. They can be grown on a wide variety of soils, but the yield increases up to a certain limit with increasing richness in the soil. They may be given to varieties that are stiff in the straw. Oats do better on gumbo soils than other crops. Where the season for growth is short the early varieties should be preferred, though they yield less than many of the latter varieties. The crop should be sown early, preferably on fall plowed land and is usually best put in with a press drill to the depth of one and one half to three inches. The amount of seed called for will vary from ten pecks to four pecks. Usually the former is called for when the crop is grown for hay, the latter being sown under semi-arid conditions.



BARLEY

NEW ROOSEVELT—In the New Roosevelt oat we have a rust and blight resisting oat of the highest quality. These oats were raised for us by Mr. K. A.

Bonhus of Valley City, and this past season produced 52 bushels to the acre. They are not only high yielders but have a strong straw not liable to lodge, and in this past year of rust and blight, withstood the conditions nearly as well as when everything was favorable.

We firmly believe that in the New Roosevelt we have an oat that will give perfect satisfaction and please the most critical regardless of the conditions under which they may be grown.

Send for enough of these wonderful oats for a seed plot and get an oat that will produce a good crop year after year. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00; 3 bu. sack \$2.75; 15 bu. \$12.00. Sacks free.

SWEDISH SELECT—A standard oat with the farmers of this territory and hardly needs any description, it being so well known. It is an enormous yielder, thin skinned, early and with a stiff straw that does not lodge readily. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00; 3 bu. sack \$2.75; 15 bu. \$12.00, sacks included. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

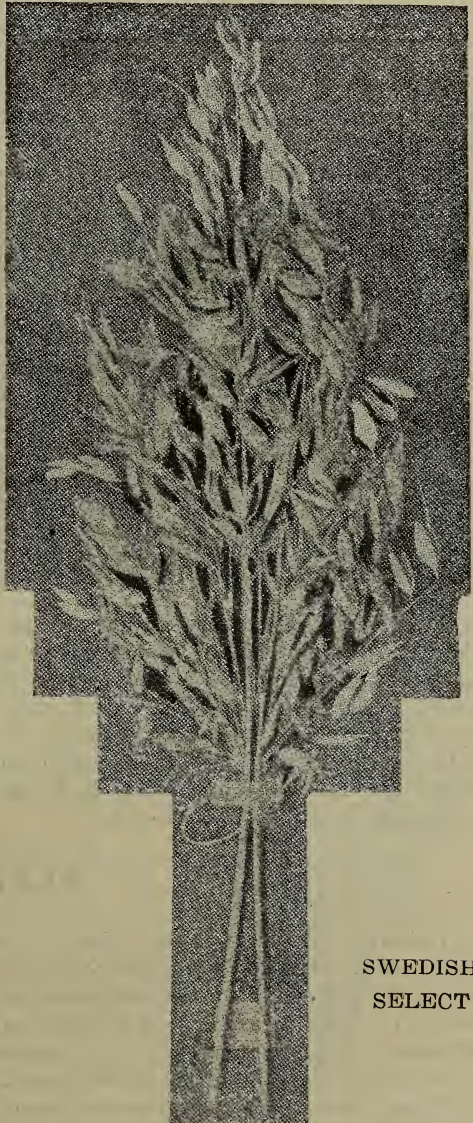
WHITE RUSSIAN—Another of the standard main crop oats, which ripens with the Blue Stem wheat. Straw, strong; berry, white, heavy and is practically rust proof. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00; 3 bu. sack \$2.75; 15 bu. \$12.00, sacks included.

GREAT DANE—This is the first season we have listed this oat but it has been grown on the farms of our President, Gen. A. P. Peake, for several seasons past and has given such good satisfaction that we have secured a limited quantity of the seed. These oats are practically free from wild oats, are a white oats, heavy and exceptionally good yielders.

This is not a new oat but has been tried under conditions that prevail in this section and is found to be as good if not better than many of the older sorts. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00; 3 bu. sack \$2.75; 15 bu. \$12.00, sacks included.

SPELTZ

Culture: (By Prof. Thos Shaw). Speltz grown usually to provide food for live stock is adapted to conditions where the rain fall is light and the climate severe. Nearly all varieties of Speltz are sown in the spring and should be sown as soon as the ground will do to work. Good crops are grown in the Mississippi Basin, but the best results



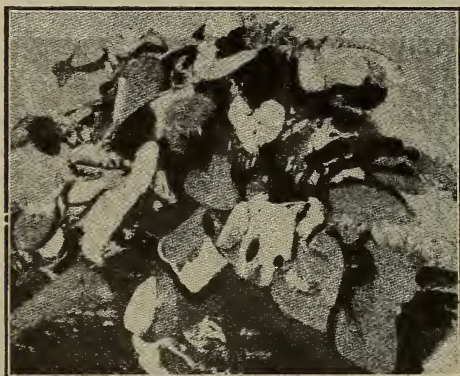
SWEDISH
SELECT

on the whole are obtained under semi-arid conditions. The crop may be given almost any place in the rotation, it furnishes a valuable grain for all kinds of live stock, and has special adaption for horses as a substitute for oats. The land is usually plowed for speltz in the fall. The grain is best sown with a drill. The quantities of seed to sow are about the same as rye, that is from 10 pecks down to 6. The large amounts are for moist conditions of soil. When over-ripe, the heads may break readily as in the case of barley while being harvested.

Speltz is quite generally grown for feed in many sections of the Northwest and retains its popularity from year to year. The stock we are offering was grown for us by one of the best farmers in this section, the quality and cleanliness is unsurpassed by any seed you will be offered this season. Speltz yields well on almost any soil and under almost any conditions. With more stock, more Speltz should be raised. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 50c; bu. 75c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be sent in a sack.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) While Rape will grow on any kind of soil that is rich and free from alkali it grows best on a loam or muck soil rich in vegetable matter. It may be sown any time in the spring after the ground has ceased to freeze and on until midsummer. It may be sown broadcast on land rich and



RAPE

clean at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. On other land it is better to sow it in rows 24 to 30 inches apart at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per acre. When thus sown a drill is used and cultivation should be given the same as field roots. Thinning is not necessary. The seed is buried one to two inches deep. This crop makes the best grazing for cattle, sheep and swine. It is ready to graze in six to eight weeks from the time of sowing and two crops may sometimes be grown in one season.

Rape looks very much like turnip tops but unlike the turnip has no edible root. The value of rape is that it makes a quick pasture at almost any time during the summer, and all kinds of stock relish it. It makes the best possible hog pasture either sown alone or mixed with other grains. The best rape seed is grown in Europe and our stock is produced by one of the largest and best growers on the continent. No better seed is on the market than that which we handle. Price: Lb. 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense.

FLAX

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The climate and soil conditions of the Northwest are especially adapted to the growing of flax for the seed. This crop prefers a loam soil with considerable of a clay element in it. Nearly all of the soils of the prairies are especially well adapted to the growth with much on new breaking either spring plowed or of previous year, the former being preferred. It also grows well on timothy or clover sod. As a rule there should be an interval of not less than five or six years between crops of flax. It pays to make a fine

pulveration where flax is to be grown. The seed should usually be treated with formaldehyde before sowing it, to avoid the hazard of flax wilt. The crop may be best sown with a drill, and should not be buried more than one to two inches deep in average soils. A smooth seed bed tends much to facilitate the reaping, as the straw is relatively short. From two to three pecks are usually sown, the former quantity being sown under dry conditions.

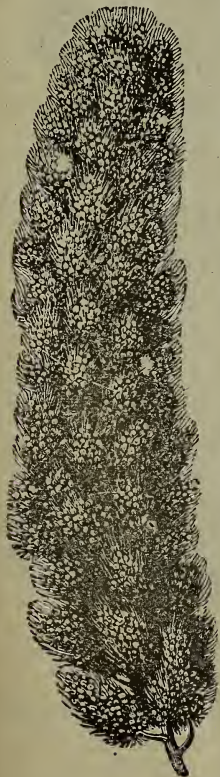
WILT RESISTANT NO. 52.—Seed of this Flax, which originated at the North Dakota Agricultural College, was first put out to the farmers in 1907 and each successive season the wilt resisting qualities have become more firmly fixed, making it at present almost totally immune from any wilt. The flax we are offering traces directly to the first seed put out by the Agricultural College and was grown from seed that was certified last season. Wilt resistant flax showed a marked advantage over all other varieties of flax the past season. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.50. On quantities of more than five bushels special price will be made upon application. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be sent in a sack.

MILLET

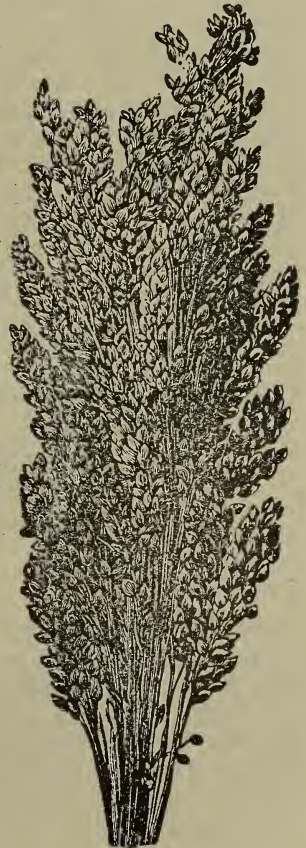
Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Millet is frequently sown as a catch crop, that is, as a crop that follows or precedes some other crop grown the same season. It is grown for hay, for seed, and for burial in the ground. It prefers a moist humus and strong soil of fine pulverization. Slough soils when drained have high adaption for its growth. It may be best sown from the corn planting on until the

middle of June. It is important that the soil shall be made fine and that the moisture shall be retained sufficient to sprout the seed. Frequently it is sown broadcast but is better put in with a drill. From two to four pecks are sown per acre. The former is the usual amount sown but more is sown to make fine hay. From one to two inches will be deep enough for burial, except when moisture is further down. The Hungarian and German Millets are the favorite varieties in the Northwest for hay, and the Siberian and Broom Corn varieties, called Hog Millet for seed. In the Northwestern states the best crops are usually grown from seed brought from states further South. For green manure the crop is buried at the heading out stage.

SOUTHERN GROWN GERMAN MILLET—Southern grown millet seed is of a bright golden yellow and makes fine, sweet hay very nutritious and relished by all stock. Our millet is grown far enough south that there is no question but what it will produce a luxuriant growth and make as many tons of



SOUTHERN
GERMAN



HUNGARIAN

hay per acre as any millet obtainable. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.00. At purchaser's expense by freight or express. Bags extra at 25c.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—The seed of this millet is a dark gray in color and is perhaps as widely known and as much grown as any millet in the Northwest. It is a very early maturing millet and for that reason can be sown later than many varieties it is used extensively as a catch crop. Although of not as rank growth as some sorts it will readily make from two to four tons of excellent hay. Great care has been used in selecting our stocks of this popular millet and we can furnish as pretty a sample as you will care to see. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.65. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c.

SIBERIAN MILLET—The seed is a bright orange color and is fast becoming justly popular with many of our most critical customers. It stools heavily and yields an abundance of fine hay which is greedily eaten by live stock or it can be left to fully mature for the seed, producing in many instances as high as 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.65. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c.

JAPANESE MILLET—The seed of Japanese Millet does not resemble any other variety of millet either in shape or color, it is a triangular shaped seed with a dark brownish color. Japanese millet grows all the way from four to ten feet in height, depending upon the amount of moisture at hand. The hay is very sweet and makes an excellent ration for stock of all kinds. Japanese millet weighs 38 pounds to the bushel but is usually sold by the pound. Price: Lb. by mail postpaid 20c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Pound 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—The seed is a plump berry of a rich dark red color. This millet is not a hay producing millet but is grown for the seed. It is also grown to clean up foul land, some of the leading agriculturists recommend it very highly for this purpose. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50. By freight or 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c.

BROOM CORN OR HOG MILLET—Similar in all respects to the Early Fortune with the exception of the color of the seed, which is a light yellowish brown. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.50. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c.



Barnyard Millet

FIELD PEAS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The Field Pea, usually spoken of as the Canadian Field Pea, will grow well over the entire Northwest if properly sown,

and like clovers enriches the soil while growing. It prefers a loam soil well impregnated with clay. Light sandy soil produces too little straw and slough soil too much. Two methods of growing are adopted. By the first, the seed is buried as deeply in fall plowing as the drill will bury it. By the second the seed is drilled in near the surface on unplowed land and then the land is plowed to the depth of say five inches. In both instances the land is well harrowed while the peas are, say two or more inches short of the surface of the ground. About two bushels are sown per acre of the small varieties and two and one-half to three of the Marrowfat varieties. There is not much difference in the yield of those that are white, blue, green or gray. The crop may be harvested with the horse rake, but is much better done with a pea harvesting attachment on the field mower. It may also be harvested by swine where it was grown.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—Field Peas are the greatest soil restorer known. Any farm which has been cropped to small grains for several years will find a liberal acreage of field peas to be beneficial to the succeeding crops. Field Peas may be used as a pasture cut green for hay or plowed under to enrich the soil. A mixture of field peas, barley, oats and rape make an excellent field either for pasture or for hay. The stocks we are offering are bright, clean, hand-picked, well acclimated peas that have proven themselves the most profitable to raise in the Northwest. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a bag.

WINTER RYE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Rye is one of the most hardy, if not the most hardy of all cereals grown. It is of the winter and spring varieties. Winter rye will succeed on soils that would not sustain wheat. No cereal can gather food so rapidly from the soil. But like other crops it gives better yield as the soil improves. It will grow on sandy loams, even on soil that will lift with the wind. Rye is grown for the grain or to provide pasture or to bury as green manure. Winter rye may be sown from mid-summer onward, but it is always preferable to sow it early enough to make a good stand before winter. Should it become too strong it may be grazed. It is sometimes drilled into the stubble of a previous crop. Spring rye is preferably sown as soon as the soil will do to work, but may be sown on until June 1st. When preparing the land a firm, fine and moist seed bed should be sought. From 10 to 6 pecks of seed should be drilled in and put down to moist soil, even though four inches down, but a less depth will usually answer better. The heavy seeding is for pasture or green manure. When buried this should be done before it has passed the heading out stage. When grazed in the spring, other crops may follow. Rye will lodge less than any other cereal, unless speltz.

Our stocks of this seed are pure, clean and unexcelled by any brands you may be offered. Price upon application.

WINTER WHEAT

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Winter wheat will grow in almost any kind of soil possessed of a reasonable amount of plant food. Nearly all the soils of the prairies and also the soils of the bench lands of the west are eminently adapted to its growth. The chief hazard to the crop is from winter killing when the ground is bare or from being thrown out through the ground heaving by alternations of freezing and thawing in the spring. This however seldom happens on the prairie or bench soils. From the Eastern border of the Red River valley to the Cascade Mountains, winter wheat should be sown on summer-fallow or drilled in between the rows of a crop of corn or on unplowed stubble land, barley

preferred. If sown on breaking, the ground should be broken early and deeply and given much disking and harrowing. It should be sown in the Northwestern states from August 1st to September 1st, according to the distance north. It is best sown deeply, as deep as 3 to 4 inches and on firm ground, with a press drill. Where sown in standing corn a one horse drill is used. The corn stalks when the crop is cut, like the stubble of grain will hold the snow. This crop properly grown should do well in all the northwest. The best variety to sow is the Turkey Red, sometimes known as the Alberta Red and the Minnesota Reliable, also Dakota Golden Chaff. From 6 to 3 pecks should be sown per acre, according to the soil and climatic conditions. Under very dry conditions 3 pecks are enough, and increase may be made as the climate becomes more moist and the soil is less well prepared.

MONTANA TURKEY RED—The best variety for North Dakota and is a high yielding wheat. The berry is slightly longer than those of the spring wheats. Price upon application.

What They Say of Our Seeds

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Medora, N. D.,

Dear Sirs:—Will you please send me your seed catalog for flowers, garden and clover seed. Send as soon as possible. I have used your seed and think they are fine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JAS. BAGNELL.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Logan, N. D.,

Dear Sirs:—I like your seeds and would not buy anywhere else and I always recommend them to my friends and neighbors.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. WALDREF.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gibson, Mont.,

Gentlemen: The seeds I received from you this spring are O. K. and as long as they are as good shall order what I need from your firm. Respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. P. M. MJOBERG.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Leal, N. D.,

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find check to pay for the Alfalfa Seed you sent me. It was fine, thanks.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WALTER NELSON.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Valley City, N. D.,

Gentlemen:—My motto has always been, "Give credit where and when credit is due," hence these words of commendation. For four successive years I have thoroughly tested your seeds under varied climatic and seasonal conditions and have always found them just as represented. They do grow and produce as rep-

resented. Your willingness and promptness in rectifying any slight error is also worthy of commendation. Trusting that the 1915 season may be the best yet, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) O. A. BARTON,
Deputy County Superintendent of Schools.

Cleveland, N. D.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your Seed Catalog as soon as you can. My last year's Alfalfa is good that I got from the Northern Seed Co. Yours truly,
(Signed) ANDREAS TRAUTMAN.

Carter, Mont.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—The seed I purchased from you have proved all you say and more. I wish you could see our garden. It is indeed a surprise to us. We have not had cucumbers before but the Chester Cucumbers from your seed are bearing fine. This is our third year on our dry-land farm. We also have tomatoes and ground cherries for the first time and the seed came from your house.

Yours very truly, (Signed) MRS. IDA CARTER.

Velva, N. D.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—The garden seed I got from you last spring are fine. Sincerely, (Signed) MRS. LEO JASKOSKI. Route No. 3.

St. Paul, Minn.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—I enclose you a small order for seeds, I had some seeds from you when I lived at Albert Lea, and they proved to be so good that I want some more but as my garden space here is limited I shall be only a small buyer.

Yours truly, (Signed) S. A. RICHARDS, 1126 Margaret St.

New England, N. D.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—I think your seeds are grand. Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. ANTON STARDIG.

Knox, N. D.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—I am sending a list of names of people, who I hope will become your customers and become as well pleased with your garden seeds as I am. I remain respectfully, (Signed) MRS. ELLEN ENGANS.

Balaton, Minn.,

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—Received your new catalog a short time ago and am sending enclosed in this letter a small order for garden seeds. We ordered our seeds from you last year for the first time and had very good success with our garden so will try them again.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHRIST JOHNSON.

Fairmount, N. D.,

Dear Sirs:—I got the seed you sent and it looks fine. Yours truly,
fine. (Signed) M. T. SKORSHE.

Nursery Department

TREES ON THE PRAIRIE and GROWN FOR THE PRAIRIE

Trees grown on the Prairie and for the Prairie, is the secret of success. Thousands of dollars are wasted every year by purchasing nursery stock too tender for this climate. A tree brought here from too far south will not ripen up in the fall, and then will freeze back. The next year it will send up soft shoots of large growth to freeze part way back again. Because of these we see scrubby-looking trees all over the state. A tree that is acclimated will fully ripen up in the fall, and cannot freeze back.

Our trees are Dakota grown, our fruit trees are grown here from our own grafts. This stock should not be compared with tender stock not suited to this climate. It costs a little more to raise good nursery trees in North Dakota than further south, but they are the cheapest because they grow and thrive. Do not compare our stock with wild river pulled forest trees, grown in sandbars; such stock has little root. Our forest trees are all nursery grown from seed selected from well-shaped trees. Our trees will stand the semi-dry summers and thrive. The proof of the pudding is in the eating—send us a trial order this spring. Our stock will make good.

OUR GUARANTEE — All stock guaranteed true to name. Any stock not arriving in good condition will be promptly refilled without charge. Any stock that fails to grow will be replaced at any time during the first year at one-half the original price.

We prepay all transportation charges, whether by freight, express or mail, on orders for trees, fruit-stock and shrubs.

The Parcel Post service will carry most orders to inland post offices. Customers living in inland towns should state their preference for Parcel Post.

NURSERY STOCK WILL NOT BE SHIPPED WITH SEEDS — While seeds can be shipped almost any time, nursery stock must be shipped at time of planting when danger of freezing enroute is past. Stock will arrive at the proper time for planting.

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL— Do not unpack stock until the planting directions have been carefully read. When packing is removed stock should be heeled in moist earth and taken in small quantities for planting. **Don't Fail to Read Planting Directions**

VARIETIES — Customers desiring varieties not listed can receive quotations by writing. We raise many varieties not listed in catalogue.

Planting and Care of Trees and Fruits

(By C. B. Waldron, Professor of Horticulture, Agricultural College, North Dakota.)

The question of whether one can succeed with fruits and trees in North Dakota and the Northwest generally, has been settled in the affirmative.

It has taken some years of patient experiment both as to varieties and methods, and while there is much yet to be learned, the man who resolves to give his trees reasonable care and attention, can be assured of success.

He should in the first place exercise his discrimination in the choice of varieties. In the matter of forest and shade trees he should select for the purpose intended. For a grove he should select such varieties as will stand close planting and be of value for posts and fuel. The trees most fitted for this purpose are the green ash and the white willow. For windbreak he should plant trees of rapid bushy growth, like the golden Russian willow; or where the soil is too dry or alkaline for this he may use the Russian wild olive.

The cottonwood and hardy poplar should not be planted for groves except on very moist soil but they serve well as quick growing shade trees. For a permanent shade tree on moist soil the elm has no serious rival, and for a rough and ready quick growing shade tree the box elder is still popular.

The list of ornamental trees and shrubs is a long one, and one must often trust to the nursery in the purchase of these. He can of course safely rely upon the varieties that are succeeding in the local nurseries. The same is true of fruit trees and fruits generally. Unless one is fully posted on varieties he will do well to purchase only from those nurseries of known reliability, who have tried and carefully observed the varieties offered.

CARE OF TREES

Some plants thrive in hard dry soil—Trees do not! To make trees vigorous and thrifty keep the soil mellow and moist by cultivation and mulching. This is the secret of success with trees, and failure in practically all cases is due to lack of cultivation. A mulch of half rotted chaff or stable manure that does not interfere with an occasional cultivation gives the best results on the average soil. On very dry soils it may be necessary to keep a heavy mulch on continuously.

When trees come from the nursery they should be unpacked at once and carefully heeled in, and the roots thoroughly wet. If the planting is delayed the tops should be covered with straw. Set all trees deeply and firmly with a generous quantity of good surface soil underneath and about the roots. Apple trees may be set from six inches to a foot deeper than they grew in the nursery, and plums nearly as deep. Plant on a north slope if possible and plant a wind break on the south and west. Set apple trees about twenty feet apart, plum trees sixteen feet, and bush fruit, four by six feet. In all cases keep the soil about the trees, heavily covered with mulch the first season, and never let a young tree go into winter without the same treatment. Head all fruit trees low, and keep the bush fruits thinned to about six canes.

Set currants and gooseberries four by six or eight feet apart in rich deep soil. Keep the soil covered with two or three inches of chaff or half rotten manure and cultivate occasionally. Allow about eight canes to develop in each hill cutting out two old canes and allowing two new ones to grow each year. This method gives the largest crops with the smallest amount of labor.

Set red raspberries rather deep in good soil. Allow canes to grow the first year and in the fall cut to the ground covering with straw. Remove straw in the spring allowing new canes to grow. These will bear the following season. These may be laid down and covered for winter protection or simply planted where the snow will drift over them. Cut out old canes immediately after fruiting, allowing four or five new canes to grow to each hill.

Set plants latter part of May in good well drained soil that will hold moisture. Set plants two by four feet apart and keep well cultivated. Allow four or five runners to develop to each plant. Nov. 1st cover with one inch of stable manure free from weed seeds. About a month later add two or three inches of old straw.

In the spring remove a part of the mulch from the rows leaving an inch over the plants and the remainder between the rows. The most approved method is to start a new bed each spring plowing up the bed after the first crop. Some raise two crops before plowing up the bed.

Most ornamental shrubs are easier to grow than trees and for purely decorative effect have a higher value. They should be planted in masses by the sides of the porch in the angles of the house or walk and along the boundaries of the lawn. Set the individual plants about a yard apart, in a natural arrangement with the larger one like the lilac, snowball, and honeysuckle on the back and the smaller ones like the Spirea and Hydrangea on the front. Keep them cultivated or mulched for a year or two. By that time they will make a dense luxuriant mass that will relieve the bareness of the place and require no further attention except an occasional pruning. June roses require the same treatment as other hardy shrubs. Hybrid perpetuals should be cut nearly to the ground each fall and covered over with chaff or straw.

Peonies are best planted in early fall though spring planting is often practiced. They demand a deep, moist, well drained and rich soil though fresh manure should not come in contact with the mold. The roots should be set so that the upper end is three inches below the surface. Keep the soil cultivated or mulched immediately about the plants. They may be set in beds or in the borders along the edges of the shrubbery.

These simple directions carefully followed out, will insure success, if your nursery man furnishes the proper varieties.

C. B. WALDRON,
Agricultural College.



FROM PHOTO TAKEN AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FARGO.

TREES

GREEN ASH—Our native Green Ash is our first and best tree for planting in North Dakota and Montana. Prof. C. B. Waldron of the Agricultural College writes as follows:

"Relative to the value of the Green Ash as a timber tree for North Dakota, I will say that at our experiment stations at Edgely and Dickinson it has shown itself to be much superior to any other deciduous tree. In fact we are regretting that we planted anything else in any numbers with the exception, of course of the willow which has a peculiar value of its own. Our experiments have demonstrated that where it is given good cultivation or properly mulched it frequently makes a growth from two to three feet in a season, with an occasional specimen showing even a greater growth. At the Agricultural College we have trees from thirty to thirty-five feet in height that will make from three to seven good fence posts, all of which were planted 22 years ago. The only failures we have to record are in instances when the seed were collected too far south."

We have a splendid stock of our native Green Ash in all sizes which are raised from seed collected from selected specimens near Valley City. Do not confuse these trees with the common White Ash usually offered for sale.

1 yr. per 100, 50c; per 500, \$1.75; per 1000, \$3.50. 2 yr. per 100, 75c; per 500, \$3.00; per 1000, \$5.50. 3 yr. per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$4.00; per 1000 \$7.50

4 to 5 ft., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$5.50. 6 to 7 ft. each 25c; per doz. \$2.50. 7 to 8 ft., each 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

BIRCH—This beautiful tree is native to some parts of our state. We have secured a strain that is absolutely hardy on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold. Every grove should have a few birch. A group of birch and evergreens make a beautiful picture on any lawn. A few small ones planted this spring, will in a few years be a great satisfaction.

4 to 5 foot transplanted branches each 25c, per dozen, \$2.50.

BOX ELDER—(Manitoba Maple)—The Box Elder belongs to the Maple family. If properly trimmed when young will develop into a splendid shade tree. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight, its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned. This is an ideal nurse tree. Ash and Elm thrive when alternately planted with the Box Elder.

1 year per 100, 50c; per 1000, \$4.00; 2 year per 100, 75c; per 1000, \$6.00; 2 to 4 feet per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$20; 4 to 5 feet per 12, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$35.00; 5 to 6 feet, each 15c; per doz. \$1.50; per 100, \$12; 6 to 8 feet, each 40c; per dozen, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00; 8 to 10 feet, each 50c; per doz. \$5.00; per 100, \$45.00

CHOCHECHERRY—This native cherry will thrive anywhere on the prairies of the Northwest. It is a splendid tree to mix in clumps in the yard. Its blossoms in the spring and dark red berries in the fall make it very attractive. Be sure to mix a few chokecherries in your shelter belt or grove. We have a splendid stock of these chokecherries grown in the nursery from native seed. We have made the price cheap so that everyone can afford to include a few of these when sending in their order. 12 to 18 in. per 100, \$5.00; 18 to 24 in. per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$6.00; 2 to 3 feet per doz., \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet per doz., \$2.00; 4 to 5 feet, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50; 5 to 6 feet each, 35c; per doz. \$3.50.

ELM—This tree is a native of North Dakota. The elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its best place is in the yard or street,

where large specimens are planted. We do not advise the planting of seedlings on the farm as they seldom thrive but a few of our transplanted Elms will add beauty to every home. All transplanted, well rooted branched well shaped trees. 4 to 5 feet each 15c, per doz., \$1.50, per 100, \$12.00; 5 to 6 feet each 25c, per 12 \$2.50, per 100, \$20.00; 6 to 7 feet each 40c; per 12, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00; 7 to 8 feet each 50c, per 12 \$5.50; 8 to 10 feet each 75c, per doz. \$7.50.

NORWAY POPLAR—Many people are asking for a quick growing tree for the prairie. The answer to their question is—The Norway Poplar. The Norway Poplar will produce more timber, more shade and more shelter in a given time than any other tree known in this latitude. Fuel is getting higher every year. The farmer who plants a few acres of Norway Poplar now, will soon be inde-



NORWAY POPLAR—SIX YEARS OLD—CATHAY, NORTH DAKOTA.

pendent of the Coal Barons. Those trees will give the quickest and surest shelter belt of any trees that can be planted on the prairies. Strong, finely rooted plants 1 to 2 feet per 50, \$1.25; per 1000, \$18.00; 2 to 4 feet per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.50; per 500, \$16.00, per 1000, \$30.00.

SOFT MAPLE—This is a valuable tree in most parts of our state. It should be planted in sheltered spots as its limbs have a tendency to split in heavy storms. Its foliage is very beautiful and gives the autumn coloring for which the the maples are famous. 5 to 6 feet each 15c, per doz., \$1.50, per 100, \$12.00; 6 to 8 feet each, 40c, per doz., \$4.00, per 100, \$35.00; 8 to 10 feet each 50c, per doz., \$5.00, per 100, \$45.00.

GRAY WILLOW—(or White Willow)—The most valuable groves in the state at the present time are undoubtedly composed of these trees. We believe they will be planted much more extensively in the next ten years. They have a strong vigorous growth when planted, on nearly any prairie soil. "They can be grown much thicker upon the ground than the Cottonwood, and on the average soil will grow nearly as rapidly. They do not begin dying out at an early age as does the Cottonwood. The timber is well suited for fuel, also makes good posts; especially when treated with cresote." Prof. Waldron of the North Dakota Agricul-

tural Experimental Station says the above in regard to this tree. "The posts if cut in the winter, peeled and seasoned, will last longer than the regular White Ash post. When cut down, it will sprout up and grow much more rapidly than the first growth. This makes a never-ending growth. A tract of land planted with the White Willow at the end of ten or twelve years should bring a yearly income of \$25.00 per acre, per year." Strongly rooted, fine plants—1 to 2 feet per 50, \$1.00, per 100, \$2.00, per 500, \$9.00, per 1000, \$16.00; 2 to four feet per 50, \$1.50, per 100, \$2.50, per 1000, \$22.00.

LAUREL WILLOW—This tree is fast becoming the favorite with Dakota planters. Its rich and shiny, dark olive green foliage makes it very attractive. It is especially valuable for hedges and snow traps for the outside of the grove. It is a semi-dwarf tree reaching a height of fifteen to twenty feet when mature. Strong rooted, splendid plants, 1 to 2 feet per 50, \$1.25, per 100, \$2.25, per 500 10.00, per 1000, \$18.00; 2 to 4 feet, per 50, \$1.75, per 100, \$3.00, per 500, \$13.00, per 1000, \$25.00.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—This willow still holds its place as the "Best Seller", for the shelter belt. It makes a beautiful, quick-growing hedge. Two or three rows of these on the outside of the grove will hold back the snow, and keep out the drying winds. It can be trimmed to a well-shaped tree if desired. Strongly rooted, fine plants—1 to 2 feet per 50, \$1.00, per 100, \$2.00, per 500, \$9.00, per 1000, \$16.00; 2 to 4 feet per 50, \$1.50, per 100, \$2.50, per 1000, \$22.00.

NIOBE WEeping WILLOW—Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for that reason is of especial value to the northwest where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. Visitors to the Nursery pronounce our windbreak of Niobe Willows the finest thing we have in the Nursery. We have a splendid stock of the shade tree size for this spring's planting. We urge every one sending in an order to include one or two of these beauties for the lawn. We are making an introductory cut price. Try it this spring. You will have a pleasant surprise coming. Prices: 4 to 5 ft., each 75c; 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.25.

DIAMOND WILLOW—This is a willow that is much overlooked. It is the leading variety for posts. Authorities claim that Diamond Willow posts will outlast cedar. These trees are also very ornamental. They make a pretty hedge or a good snow-fence. We have cut down the following prices simply to introduce it. 4 to 5 feet trees, 5c each, per 100, \$4.00; 5 to 6 feet trees, 6 cents each, per 100, \$5.00; 6 to 8 foot trees, 15 cents each, per 12, \$1.25.

EVERGREENS

FAILURES in the GROWING OF EVERGREENS are largely due to ignorance. A mistaken opinion exists that Evergreens are hard to transplant. Success is sure if the following directions are followed carefully. These ten rules for the setting of Evergreens are given by Clarence Wedge of Albert Lea, Minnesota. A few Evergreens in the yard, covered with snow at Christmas time are worth many times their small cost. The rules are as follows:

- 1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, without opening the package.
- 2nd. As soon as possible mark or stake out the place for the trees, on land prepared as for a crop of corn.
- 3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them in the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and pack dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just as a good corn field, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds.

7th. Use no manure. We have set Evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.

8th. Do not water them. But depend upon clean and regular cultivation.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.

10th. LOOK OUT! If the roots of Evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

JACK PINE: One of the most rapid growers of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soil. This will make the quickest windbreak on our prairies of any evergreen. The Jack Pines we raise are hardy and will thrive on our open prairies. A double row of Jack Pines or one of Scotch Pines makes an ideal windbreak.

1 to 2 feet each, 25c; per 12, \$2.50; 2 to 3 feet each, 35c; per 12, \$3.50; per 50, \$14.00

BLACK HILL SPRUCE: This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in the drying western climate has made it much more hardy and resistant to drying winds.

1 to 1½ foot each 40c, per doz. \$4.00, 1½ to 2 feet each 75c, per 12 \$7.50, 2 to 3 foot Select specimens each, \$1.50.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: This is undoubtedly the Queen of ornamental Evergreens. It seems especially adapted to the Northwest. We have never known it to winter kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a rich silvery blue. The most beautiful foliage color in the plant world. This blue causes it to shine as if it were frosted with silver.

1 to 1½ ft. each \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft. each \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft. each \$4.00.

APPLES, PLUMS and CHERRIES

The following experience of Carl Miller, of Nome, North Dakota, is the same as hundreds of others:

Dear Sirs: I have had good success after I quit buying my trees from the states South of here. I think apple trees of the hardy varieties are as easy to grow as a Box Elder. I raised twenty bushels of apples last year. I have the Patten's Greening, Peerless, Hibernial Northwestern Greening and six other varieties. Last fall I stood on the ground and picked off 400 apples from one tree that was five years old. I think the time will come when North Dakota will ship out apples to other states as we can raise better apples than those of the same variety that are shipped in from the East. Tell the people that they should not plant fruit trees nearer their windbreaks on the north and west side than four rods as the snow will break them down in the winter time. Yours truly, Carl D. Miller, Nome, North Dakota."

Young orchards have been coming into bearing all over the State. It is estimated that over three hundred bushels of large apples were raised in Barnes

County in 1913.. Apples like a well drained, loamy soil. Dakota conditions are ideal for crabs and apples. Apples are grown in quantity in Russia in places much colder than Dakota. Our Dakota prairie grown crabs and apples are just as hardy as Green ash. You too, can have apples when you raise them on trees we have grown in this State. One dozen of our two year old Virginia crab trees and one dozen Wealthy apple trees will not cost much. Try them this spring.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB: This splendid crab has become the standard for productiveness and quality. It is a thrifty, spreading grower, comes into bearing early. The fruit colors are yellow and red. This has long been the favorite for sweet pickles and for sauce. This tree, however, blights badly in North Dakota, and is apt to spread the blight to other trees. We therefore advise the planting of the Virginia rather than the Transcendent.

2 yr. trees, each 25c, per 12, \$2.50, 3 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50.

VIRGINIA CRAB: This crab is by all means the hardiest and most vigorous grower known. The tree is fully as hardy as the Hibernial. It makes an upright, well shaped tree, suitable for ornamental purposes on the lawn. In the spring it is covered with banks of beautiful blossoms which are very fragrant. The tree



VIRGINIA CRAB

is a heavy bearer and almost equal to the Transcendent in quality. We recommend the Virginia as the best of all crab trees for your orchard.

2 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50, 3 yr. trees each 50c, per 12 \$4.50.

WHITNEY HYBRID: (Half-crab, Half-apple.) This is often called a crab but is really a small harvest apple. It has never been known to freeze back in North Dakota. It is a close, upright, grower. It comes into bearing early. It is excellent for eating in the month of August and is considered the finest apple for canning purposes. Every orchard should have a few Whitney.

2 yr. trees each 25c, per 12 \$2.50, 3 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50.

HIBERNAL APPLE: This hardy variety came originally from Russia where it thrived in a climate as cold as Saskatchewan. It has never been known to

winter-kill in the Dakotas. It is a thrifty, spreading grower and annually bears heavy crops of fruit. The fruit is large, somewhat irregular in form, with pink stripes over green. The quality is not good for eating purposes, but is the very best for pies and sauce.

2 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50, 3 yr. trees each 50c, per 12 \$4.50.

WEALTHY APPLE: This seems to be quite hardy in the Dakotas and Montana. It is the choicest of all Northern grown trees. It has become a standard of quality in Minnesota and is without doubt the finest apple that can be grown here. It bears early and heavily. The fruit is large and a beautiful red. Quality equal to the Jonathan and Winesap. Several bushels of delicious Wealthies were grown in Barnes County last year. Every planting of apples must include a few of those choice Wealthies.

2 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50, 3 yr. trees each 50c, per 12 \$4.50.

PATTEN'S GREENING: This apple has won the best records of any apple in the State. It is a hardy, strong growing tree. The only large apple that will bear a good crop the third or fourth year. It has been known to bear heavy crops of apples in Barnes County on four year old trees. The fruit is greenish-yellow with a slight blush on the cheek. The quality is fair for eating and splendid for cooking. This is one of the most satisfactory apples for Dakota planters.

2 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50, 3 yr. trees each 50c, per 12 \$4.50.

DUCHESS APPLE: This tree is well known to every grower of apples in the Northwest. It is extremely hardy and an early and heavy bearer. The fruit is large, handsomely striped, and good for eating as well as cooking. The Duchess comes into bearing before other apples are on the market and hence fills a need of every home.

2 yr. trees each 25c, per 12 \$2.50, 3 yr. trees each 35c, per 12 \$3.50.

PLUMS and CHERRIES

Plums are "At Home" in this Northwest. The American varieties in which we specialize have been developed from native plums found along the rivers in this region. These trees bring cheer to every home in the spring when they are covered with masses of white bloom. Many varieties, especially the **FOREST GARDEN** and **DESOTA** can be depended upon for good crops of juicy, ripe plums every season. We advise planting plums about ten feet apart each way. The ground should be kept thoroughly well cultivated to preserve moisture.

CAUTION: We wish to caution planters against planting trees grafted on peach roots and southern plums. These may grow for one or two years but will winter-kill the first severe winter. Our plums and cherries are grafted on Dakota wild plum roots. This makes them iron-clad.

FOREST GARDEN PLUM: This variety has proved a favorite wherever planted. The fruit is of good size, a bright red color. The flavor is especially sweet and pleasant. This tree always ripens before the frost and is sure to bear a crop every year.

Each 45c, per dozen \$4.50.

DESOTA PLUM: The DeSota plum still leads the list for general planting. A bulletin from the Agricultural College states: "The DeSota trees planted at the Station seventeen years ago have borne full crops for years. There is no question as to its hardiness and productiveness." The color is bright yellow with a touch of red. The fruit is sweet and juicy. The DeSota has a place in every garden.

Each 45c, per dozen \$4.50.

COMPASS CHERRY: This wonderful fruit is too well known to need description. It has proved the sensation among fruit growers all over the Northwest. It seems especially adapted to our western prairies. We graft all our Compass cherries on native wild plum roots. The demand for Compass cherries is so great that our stock is sure to be exhausted early. Orders will be filled while the stock lasts at the following prices:

3 to 4 feet each 85c, per dozen \$8.50.

HANSEN'S HYBRIDS

Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings College, South Dakota, has performed a great service in developing new hardy fruits for the Northwest. A big demand has arisen for some of his best plums. These plums, like the Compass Cherry, have been developed by crossing the hardy prolific sand cherry with some choice Southern variety. The SAPA and OPATA both promise to become as popular as the Compass cherry.

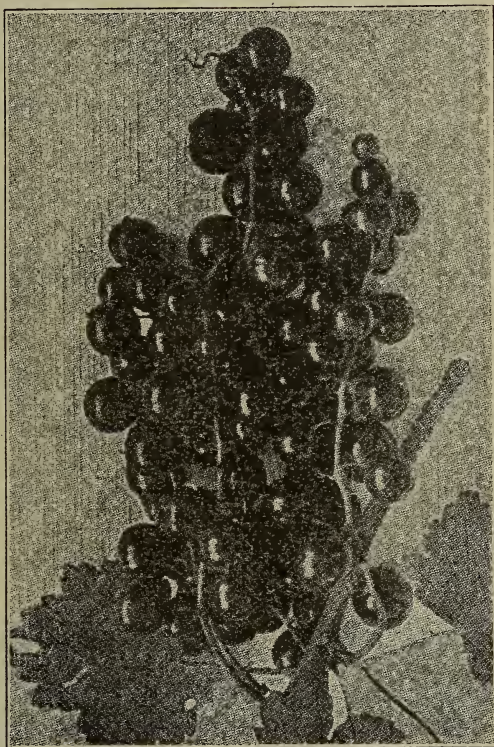
SAPA: (Indian name, meaning Black.) The Sapa is perhaps the best Hybrid to plant first. The tree is sure to bear a good crop the second season, and to be loaded down the third year with choice, black-red fruit. The fruit is about the size of a Forest Garden plum but the flesh is a rich royal purple color. The pit is small. A splendid surprise is awaiting the one who plants the Sapa.

3 to 4 foot trees, 75c each; per 6 \$4.50; per 12, \$8.00. Postpaid.

OPATA: (Indian name meaning Banquet.) This is a cross between the sand cherry and the Gold Plum

originated by Luther Burbank. This is similar to Sapa but ripens earlier—not quite so good a keeper. Will be right for eating about July 25th.

3 to 4 foot trees, 75c each; per 6, \$4.50; per 12, \$8.00, prepaid.



WILDER CURRANTS

SMALL FRUITS

IDEAL CONDITIONS are found on these northwest prairies for the growing of small fruits. Currants, gooseberries and strawberries have been given splendid results for years. In the past raspberries have been inclined to freeze back at the tips, but with the development of Prof. Hansen's new Sunbeam raspberries, raspberries will now take their place with currants in hardiness. These small fruits

all grow wild in the State wherever they are protected from forest fires. They are the most easily grown of all small fruits and give the greatest returns to the planter. The high price demanded for imported fruits makes the growing of these small fruits highly profitable. At these high prices there is more money in fruit gardening than in raising poultry.

CHERRY CURRANT: This well known variety has become a standard over the Northwest. The berries are large and excellent for canning. The bush is a strong grower and bears the fruit in large clusters. Per dozen \$1.00.

WILDER CURRANT: This improved variety is one of the finest known to currant growers. A large commercial grower makes the following statement: "After carefully testing the results from Red Cross currants, Perfection currants and Wilder currants, we have adopted the Wilder as the best and most profitable of all." The fruit hangs in large bunches of large red currants. The quality is fine, a rich mild acid flavor, fleshy pulp and few seeds. Don't fail to plant some Wilder in your garden this spring.

Per dozen, \$1.50.

WHITE DUTCH CURRANT: This is a well known white variety. Red currants are more tart and better for jams and preserves. This White Dutch currant is sweeter and makes excellent fresh sauce with but little sugar. It is sweet enough to eat from the hand. Many housewives desire the clear, transparent jelly that is made from the White Dutch.

Per dozen, \$1.00.

PEARL AND DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES: These varieties have not proved hardy in North Dakota. They continually freeze down. We have therefore ceased to grow them and do not offer them for sale.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY: This variety is perfectly hardy. The bush has low spreading branches. The berry is rather small and turns to a pale red when ripe. Quality good.

1 yr. old plants, per doz. \$1.75 prepaid. Strong 2 yr. old plants, per doz. \$2.50 prepaid.

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY: This splendid gooseberry was developed by Wyman Elliott of Excelsior, Minnesota. This is considered by many the finest small fruit developed in the Northwest. Bush absolutely hardy. A strong upright grower, keeping the branches clear of the ground. The bush is almost free from thorns making the picking easy. It is a heavy bearer and is annually loaded with good sized, greenish transparent fruit. The man who has not planted Carries has not started to raise gooseberries. Our stock is genuine and true to name. While they last prices as follows:

1 yr. old plants, per dozen \$2.50, prepaid. Strong 2 yr. old plants, per dozen \$2.50, prepaid.

SUNBEAM RASPBERRY: Until the Sunbeam was developed raspberries needed winter covering. This hardy variety can be grown successfully in the open. It is a strong vigorous grower. The fruit is of large size and excellent quality. It has stood forty degrees below zero, unprotected, without harm. It is the custom of nurseries to send out tender sucker shoots which can and ought to be sold at cheap prices. We offer for sale strong transplanted plants at

Per dozen, \$1.00 prepaid; per 25, \$1.75, prepaid.

BETA GRAPES

BETA GRAPES: We have never advised Dakota planters to raise grapes until we had tried and proven the Beta. The Concord and all the old eastern sorts

have been tried and found too tender to stand our winters without protection. The introduction of the BETA GRAPE has changed all this and made it perfectly practical for everyone to enjoy good grapes of his own growing. The BETA is perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, as it has a strong infusion of the blood of the wild grape. It is also of good size, not quite so large as the Concord, but usually raises more grapes on the bunch. The BETA has one great advantage over the eastern grapes in its extremely early ripening. It never fails to mature its fruit before the early frosts of September. We would suggest that a large plantation near any western village or small city would be almost certain to prove a good investment, as so early a grape can be marketed before the eastern grapes come on, while there is little other fruit for sale.

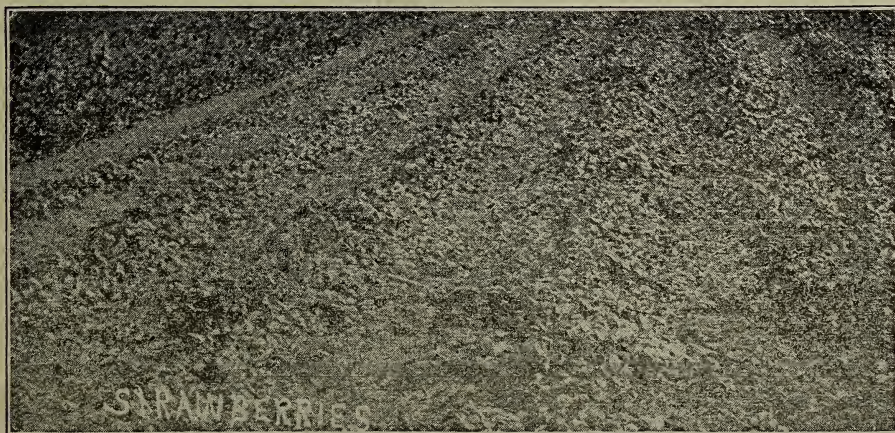
2 yr. old plants each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

STRAWBERRIES

STRAWBERRIES: Strawberries are easily grown in Dakota and Montana. There is nothing quite so luscious as a dish of strawberries fresh from the garden. Imported berries lose half of their flavor. This splendid fruit is easily grown. With a patch of Senator Dunlap and a patch of Progressive Ever-Bearing one can have strawberries in quantity from the 1st of June until the 1st of November. The following directions will guide the planter easily to success:

Give strawberries a rich, loamy soil well cultivated. Set plants one foot apart in the row and two feet between the rows. Plant firmly, spreading the roots, keeping the crown level with the ground. Cultivate well through the summer. Allow the plants to set new runners. Cover in winter with six inches of straw. This must be removed about April 20th, leaving a small amount of straw and chaff on the ground. The plants will grow thru this and the fruit will be clean.

SENATOR DUNLAP: This splendid variety has a perfect blossom and does not need any other variety near it to produce fruit. It has proven the best of all



SENATOR DUNLAP
From Photo Taken at Valley City, North Dakota

June varieties for this climate. Fruit is of large size, firm and of fine quality. It can be depended upon to produce a good crop of young plants and a good crop of fruits annually.

Per 50, 75 cents; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$9.00.

PROGRESSIVE EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRIES: With the development of the Ever-Bearing Strawberry we can have ripe strawberries all thru the summer and fall. The following article was printed in the Minneapolis Journal, November 9th, 1914:

"STRAWBERRY SEASON IS HERE." Although the strawberry season is officially closed the first part of July fine berries have been raised in an outdoor garden at Excelsior ever since. The berries are raised in an outdoor garden by J. K. Broom, of Excelsior. He has been bringing between 30 and 75 pints to the city each week. During October and the first part of November Mr. McBroom's patch yielded an average of more than 50 pints a week, and in spite of the fall frosts there has been no decrease in the production of his strawberry patch. The berries are of the new Ever-bearing varieties and in size and sweetness they surpass even the June variety. The patch began yielding as soon as the regular strawberry season ended early in July, and the last picking will be brought to the city next week. The frost of the last few nights has made it impossible to raise the berries without the aid of artificial heat, which Mr. McBroom will not use. Even during the coldest days of fall the plants have been loaded down with berries. Mr. McBroom has been getting 25 cents a pint for the berries and realizing about \$15.00 a week from the sales."

Ripe strawberries were grown in Valley City all thru the month of October from our Progressive plants. These berries retain the flavor of a wild strawberry. Plants set out in May always develop a good crop the following October. Strawberries the same season as planted is something new. Try them this spring—they will make good.

Prices: Per dozen \$1.25, per 25 \$2.00, per 50 \$3.50, per 100 \$6.00. Prepaid.

SHRUBS and HEDGES



VIEW IN BARNES COUNTY COURT YARD

CARAGANA: A hardy, vigorous shrub, that thrives better the farther north it is planted. This is the favorite thruout the northwest for shrubs and hedges.

The Indian Head Experimental Station in Saskatchewan has actually miles of these planted for borders. It has bright foliage which makes it a striking hedge. In the spring it bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. We are growing and selling more of these than all other hedges combined. It is a splendid shrub for hedges on the farm, making a pretty, dense hedge in a short time.

1 yr. old plants for hedges, per 100, \$5.00; 2 yr. old plants for hedges, per 100, \$7.50; 2 to 3 foot shrubs, each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

BUCKTHORN: We consider this an ideal hedge plant for the Northwest, especially for city work. Related to the California Privet. Extremely hardy and thrives well on the prairie, but a slower grower than the Caragana. Will grow more dense as it is trimmed and gets more beautiful with age. Its foliage is a dense, deeply colored dark rich olive green. It is beautiful on the lawn or will make a fine stock fence. Plant one foot apart and keep well sheared until it is well thickened.

Seedling plants for hedges, 1 yr. old, per 100, \$6.00; 2 yr. old, per 100, \$8.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI: One of the most magnificent and popular of the Spireas. In its flowering season it is a complete mass of white, with here and there a glimpse of its delicate foliage between the wreath of flowers. Clarence

Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, says of this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the north. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful shrub be sure and order it this season even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." This has proved the finest shrub in the north-



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

west. We plant it in great quantities. For one who wants a beautiful, graceful hedge for the lawn there is nothing equal to it.

2 yr. old plants, each 35c; per doz., \$3.50; 3 yr. old plants each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

ARTEMESIA—(Also Called Southernwood and Old Man)—A hardy fragrant old time favorite shrub. Will grow anywhere. We are growing an improved strain of Artemesia. This shrub keeps continually fresh and green, by trimming back the old growth every spring. This is an ideal hedge for either city or farm. A quick grower, will thrive in spite of neglect and abuse. Hedging size per 50, \$3.00, per 100, \$5.50; 3 yr. strong shrubs 15c each, per doz. \$1.25.

LILAC (Purple or White): These oldtime favorites still hold an important place. They are hardy and easy to grow even in shallow soil. Splendid for large screens between the house and out-buildings or as a back ground for the lawn,

anywhere a large, dense hedge is needed. 2 yr. old plants each 35c; per doz. \$3.50. 3 yr. old plants each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.

HYDRANGEA, P. G.—This beautiful flowering shrub, has not proven well adapted to this climate. For those who will give it care and shelter it may prove satisfactory. The bloom is often caught by the early fall frost. 2 yr. old plants each 35c; per doz. \$3.50. 3 yr. old plants each 50c; per doz. \$5.00.

SYRINGA (or Mock Orange)—A vigorous handsome flowering shrub which blooms profusely in July. It bears blossoms whose delicious fragrance is suggestive of orange blossoms. Grandmother's Old-time Favorite. It is hardy. 2 yr. old plants each 35c; per doz. \$3.50. 3 yr. old plants 50c each; per doz. \$5.00.

HONEYSUCKLE—One of our best shrubs. A strong upright growing bush. It is covered every spring with quantities of pink and white blossoms which is followed by pink and red berries. Very hardy and thrives well on the Northwest prairies. It makes a beautiful and quick growing hedge. Hedging size per 50, \$5.00, per 100, \$9.00; 2 yr. old plants each, 35c, per doz. \$3.50; 3 yr. old plants each 50c, per doz. \$5.00.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—Splendid for hedges, shrubs or small trees. This hardy variety thrives well in dry and exposed locations. One of the best hedges for the farm, making a tight fence that no stock can go through. It has white silvery foliage. 2 yr. old plants each 35c, per doz. \$3.50; 3 yr. old plants each 50c, per doz. \$5.00.

SNOWBALL, BUFFALO BERRY, DOGWOOD—These well known varieties do not need description. Strong shrubs at the following prices:

2 yr. old plants each 35c, per doz. \$3.50; 3 yr. old plants each 50c, per doz. \$5.00.



CARAGANA

ROSES

All Roses at 35c each or \$3.50 per dozen—strong two year old plants.

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses—no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of Roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, a very pleasing and justly popular rose. Very pretty in tree form.

PAUL NEYRON—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

BALTIMORE BELL—A white climber.

MADAM—PLANTIER—Pure white, very double fragrant rose. Often blooms in the first season planted.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—A climbing rose, a great success in Dakota. A bright rosy red, double grower and healthy. Several homes in Valley City have these doing finely.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A wonderful new crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in showy masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

BABY RAMBLER—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however but bushes nicely and also yields itself to pot culture. Blooms continually throughout the summer if planted out of doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Has same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. Very pretty in tree form.

RUGOSA ROSES

DON'T FAIL TO PLANT RUGOSA ROSES THIS SPRING—They fulfil the desire for every lover of roses. These hardy roses have recently come from Japan. They will stand the winter with no protection. Foliage a heavy rich, dark green. The Rugosa Rose blooms from June until September. Flowers highly fragrant. This is one of the most beautiful shrubs or hedges that can be grown. If you like hedges, don't over-look the Rugosa Rose. Strong transplanted plants in all colors at the following prices: Each 35c, per doz. \$3.50.

PEONIES

We believe that there is no plant that will give the same return in pleasant satisfaction to the planter as the Peony. Simple and easy to raise, they are sure to reward the planter with a wealth of large showy blooms, which rival the

choicest roses in beauty. All one needs is rich soil, plant the roots in the fall, with the bud three inches below the surface, and cover with mulch. It may bloom the first season, the second season it will bloom profusely, and the third it will be at its best. If one will plant a collection in their yard, it will become the sensation of the neighborhood.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white, with flecks of crimson near the center, fragrant, large showy blooms. Beautiful for cut flowers and generally considered to be the Queen of Peonies. Strong roots, each 60c, per doz. \$5.00.

GRANDIFLORA—Ruby red, of medium season, and of magnificent size. Very striking and showy. It is so double that it looks like a ball when fully opened. The grandest of them all. Try it this fall. Strong roots. Each 50c. per doz. \$4.50.

L'ESPERANCE—Satiny pink, a very early bloomer, very fragrant, a strong robust hardy plant. A good variety for Saskatchewan planters. Strong roots. Each 50c, per doz. \$4.50.

IRIS—(One of our Finest Flowers. Extremely Hardy.) This plant is splendid for buds or for borders. Multiplies rapidly. It thrives well anywhere in the Northwest. We have these plants in the colors of white, light blue, dark blue and yellow. Price: Strong plants—Each 25c, per doz. \$2.50.

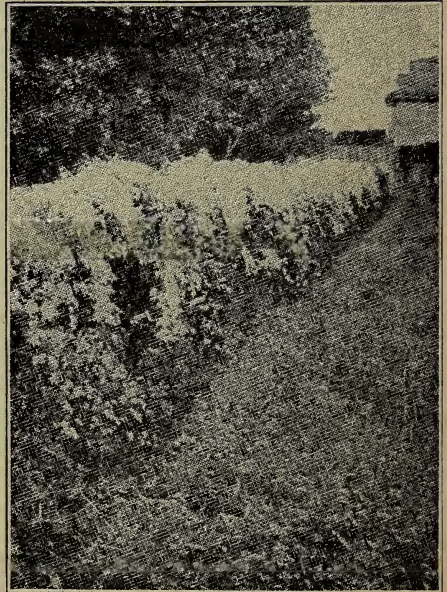
DAHLIAS—We carry these in choice varieties of all colors. Each 20c; per doz. \$1.75.

PHLOX—We carry these in the leading varieties of all colors. Each 20c, per doz. \$1.50.

VINES

CLEMATIS—(Native White)—This beautiful climbing vine is fast becoming a favorite with Dakota planters. Extremely hardy and a rapid grower. It will run over porch and arbor quickly and needs no winter protection. Every season it is covered with a mass of white bloom. To introduce this plant to every community we are making the following low prices: Each 20c, per doz. \$1.50.

WOODBINE—(Also called Ivy and Virginia Creeper)—This beautiful vine is a native of the Northwest, running through nearly all belts of timber near streams. It is absolutely hardy, will not winter-kill, and grows finer each season. Foliage turns to brilliant scarlet in the autumn, and furnishes the color which we miss through lack of maples. Each 35c; per ½ doz. \$1.50; per doz. \$2.50.



CLEMATIS

Our Bargain Counter

IT COSTS AS MUCH TO HANDLE SMALL ORDERS AS LARGE ONES. To encourage larger orders we are offering the following free premiums. When these free premiums are considered, also the fact that we prepay all charges, guarantee our stock and furnish you with stock actually raised on the North Dakota Prairies you will agree that we are giving the finest values ever offered.

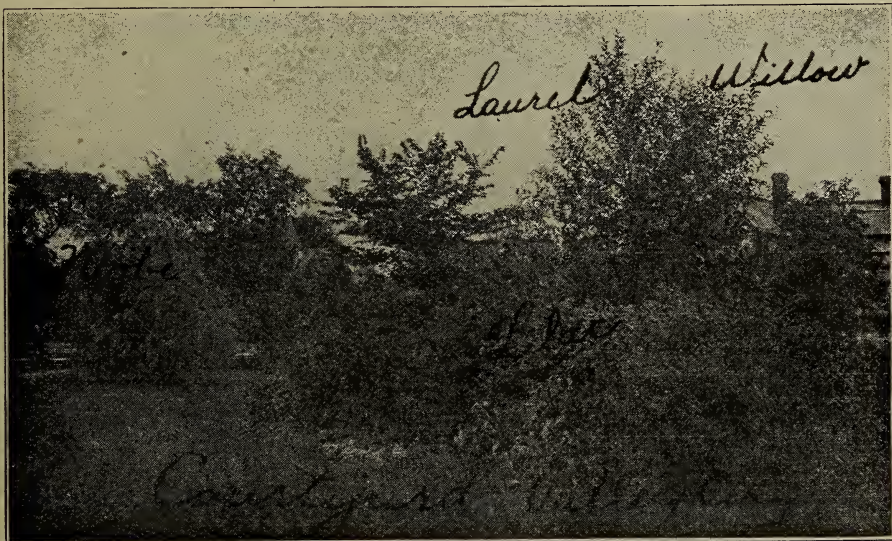
With every \$10.00 order you may have your choice of any one of the following premiums.

With every \$15.00 order you may have your choice of any two of the following premiums.

With every \$20.00 order you may have your choice of any three of the following premiums.

PREMIUMS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 12 Clematis | 50 Willows (Laurel, White or Golden) |
| 25 Artemesia. | 1 to 2 feet. |
| 6 Virginia Crabs, 2 years old. | 25 Asparagus Plants. |
| 6 Wealthy Apples, 2 years old. | 3 Rugosa Roses |
| 12 Rhubarb | 12 Box Elder Shade Trees, 5 to 6 feet. |



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Read our guarantee on Page 5. You are fully protected by the laws of North Dakota when you buy goods of us



Raise Your Calves

Raise them with little or no milk

MILK is too precious these days to be handed out to calves, yet both veal and beef are commanding top-notch prices. As a result of calf marketing year after year, we are confronted with a great shortage of good dairy cows and beef cattle. It pays better to raise good calves than anything else on the farm. But how are you going to raise them?

☐ Here's an idea: sell the milk—every drop of it—for the best price you can get, and raise your calves on

Blatchford's Calf Meal *The Complete Milk-Equal*

☐ This is a "baby food" for calves which you can begin feeding just as soon after birth as the cow's milk is ready to sell. Calves simply love it.

☐ It contains all the elements of milk, is as nutritious as whole milk and costs less than skim milk.

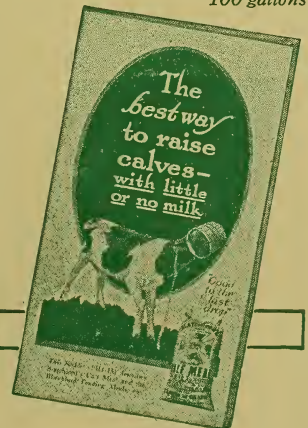
☐ That sounds like logic, doesn't it? Well, you just try it once and see for yourself.

☐ We are not manufacturers of breakfast foods, nor millers, nor manufacturers of anything the by-products of which are disposed of as a "calf meal."

*100 pounds makes
100 gallons*

Prices—Freight Extra

25-pound bag	\$1.25
50-pound bag	2.25
100-pound bag	4.00



Write for your copy of this free booklet

Northern Grown.
Seeds and Trees

